

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1872.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

SPECIAL BUSINESS IN GREAT ROYALTON, ROCHE CONSOLS (Tin), WILLOUGHBY (Lead). The shares in the above are recommended for immediate purchase. Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

100 Anglo-Australian, 3s.	20 East Grenville, £2 1/4.	25 Plymouth, 38s. 4d.
75 Austral. Unit., 11s.	20 East Caradon, £4 1/4.	3 Providence, £28.
50 Anglo-Argen., 17s. 6d.	10 East Rhydallog, £2 1/4.	40 Prince of Wales, 24s.
25 Aberdare, 15s. 6d.	10 East Van, £2 1/4.	25 Rhydallog, 29s. 6d.
40 Biron, £3 8s. 6d.	5 Eberhardt, £2 1/4.	5 Roman Grav., £1 1/4.
15 Bwadrain Consols, 35s.	25 E. Liangynog, 37s. 6d.	10 South Aurora, £6 18 9
15 Bwadrain Consols, 35s.	10 East Lovell, £1 1/4.	100 South Herodfoot, £2 1/4.
70 Birdseye Creek, £2 1/4.	15 Great Laxey, £1 1/4.	15 So. Condurow, £2 1/4.
40 Caegynon, 20s. 6d.	50 Great Lovell, 15s. 6d.	25 Sweetland Crk., £4 1/4.
15 Chlver Moor, £2 3s. 9	10 Great Vor, £1 1/4.	50 So. Rom. Grav., 29s.
10 Chontales, £2 paid, 35s. 3d.	50 Great Retallack, £2 1/4.	100 Taquarill, £s.
8 Carn Breca, £14 1/2.	20 Marke Valley, £2 1/4.	50 Tankerville, £18 1/4.
60 Drake Walls, 13s. 6d.	35 No. Tankerville, £2 1/4.	10 Utah, £6 1/2 prem.
20 Devon Consols, £110.	5 No. Roskear, £20 1/4.	5 W. Chiverton, £23.
40 Don Pedro, £2 1/4.	40 Perkins Beach, 39s.	30 W. Tankerville, £23 1/4.
50 Eclips, 16s. (18s. pd.)	50 Pennerley, £4 1/4.	10 Wb. Grenville, £6 1/4.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.	20 Parys Mount, £2 1/4.	40 Wheal Arthur, 32s.

* SPECIAL BUSINESS in Bog. Pennerley, East Van, Caegynon, Perkins Beach, Mineral Hill, Utah, Eberhardt, and Chontales.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROMMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Wheal Grenville, East Wheal Gr. nville, Treleigh Wood, Wheal Crebor, and West Caradon Mines specially recommended.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT, 5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.

Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. THOMPSON'S "Investment Circular" for July now ready; post free, price 6d.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., 10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.
Monthly Circular for July now ready; post free, 6d.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HARMONY and MONTAGUE.—I recommend the immediate purchase of shares in this company. The company is divided into 64 shares only, of £50 fully paid-up. Full particulars upon application.

I ADVISE THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES, viz:—
HARMONY and MONTAGUE (LIMITED), TIN and COPPER, in the parish of Redruth, Cornwall. In 64 shares of £50 each, fully paid-up.
HARLEIGH SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, ZINC, and SULPHUR (LIMITED), Merionethshire. In 5000 shares of £5 each, fully paid-up. And
EAST TERRAS (LIMITED), TIN, in the parish of St. Stephens, Cornwall. In 25,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid-up.
Full particulars upon application to—
T. SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES WANTED in the FOLLOWING MINES:—
State the number and lowest price.
South Frances. Great Wb. Lovell. Wheal Bassett.
New Seton. Pendarves United. East Bassett.
Ding Dong. St. Ives Consols.
OFFERS WANTED for the following:—
Van. East Van.
South Condurow. Great Wheal Lovell.
Buller. T-ras Tin. Carn Breca.
Eclips. North Roskear.
H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO., 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—

20 Almad, 23s. 9d.	20 E. Grenville, £3 7s.	20 Parys Mount, £3 6s.
20 Anglo-Argen., 17s. 3d.	10 East Van, £2 1/4.	25 Polbreen, £4s.
20 Birdseye Cr., £2 1/4.	40 E. Rhydallog, 22s. 6d.	75 Prince of Wales, 21s.
40 Blaen Caelan, 31s. 3d.	25 East Seton, 31s. 9d.	5 Roman Grav., £1 1/4.
20 Bwadrain Con., 27s. 3	20 Frank Mills, 24s.	30 Rosewall Hill, 21s. 6d.
20 Bronfild, £2 7s.	30 Great Lovell, 10s. 6d.	60 So. Rom. Grav., 28s.
20 Bwadrain Consols, 30s. 6d.	5 Great Laxey, £1 1/4.	10 South Aurora, £7.
50 Chontales, 45s.	40 Gwydyr Park, 17s. 6d.	10 So. Condurow, £2 1/4.
20 Carn Breca, £140.	60 Great Retallack, 24s. 9	5 St. John del Rey, £31
20 Carrall, £2 1/4.	10 Great Vor, £1 1/4.	10 Tankerville, £17 1/4.
10 Colorado, £6 6s. 9d.	20 Gt. Western, £3 1/4 pm.	25 Sweetland, £4 1/4.
3 Cook's Kitchen, £28 1/4.	20 Hington, £2 1/4.	50 Thornhill Reef, 32s. 9d.
20 Chiverton Moor, 45s. 6	5 Herodfoot, £4 1/4.	10 Tankerville, £17 1/4.
20 Chiverton, 8s. 9d.	20 New Lovell, 28s. 6d.	2 Tincroft, £53 1/4.
1 Devon Consols, £10 1/4.	1 New Seton, £52.	1 Van, £53.
1 Dolcoath, £177.	30 North Crofty, 46s. 9d.	50 Taquarill, £s. 6d.
80 Don Pedro, 42s.	5 Nth. Roskear, £19.	20 T-ras Tin, £2 1/4.
5 East Lovell, £14 3s.	50 Port Phillip, 16s. 9d.	15 Virtuous Lady, 17s. 6
100 Excelsior, 4s.	5 Providence, £26 18 9	5 W. Chiverton, £23 1/4.
5 Eberhardt, £23 1/4.	20 Pennerley, £4 1/4.	50 West Jewell, £23 1/4.
100 Eclips, 16s.	30 Pennerley, £4 1/4.	10 West Pant-y-Go, 15s.

CAUTION.—THE SYSTEM OF ADVERTISING SHARES with PRICES ANNEXED offers the PUBLIC the BEST CRITERION of their REAL MARKET VALUE; but in some cases, the BANE of FICTITIOUS quotations.
EARLY APPLICATION is SOLICITED for the following SHARES:—
20 Aberdare, 14s.; 200 Terras, 27s. 6d.; 20 East Liangynog, £2 1/4.

WHAT PAYS BEST? A PRACTICAL TREATISE UPON INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES.
W. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
Post free Sixpence.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
100 St. Agnes Consols; 5 Great Wheal Vor, £10 1/4; 5 West Chiverton, £23; 20 South Condurow, £55; 5 Ireleigh Wood; 40 Wheal Agar, 23s.; 150 East Terras; 2 North Roskear, £23; 5 Wheal Mary Ann; 100 West Caradon, 18s. 9d.; 25 Wheal Grenville; 35 P. nce of Wales, 21s.; 5 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £29 1/4; 20 Crener and Wheal Abraham; 100 Perran Wheal Virgin, 33s.; 60 Great Lovell, 8s. 9d.; 50 Bwadrain Consols, 30s.; 20 East Lovell; 120 West Drake Walls, 8s. 9d.; 200 Sao Vicente, 2s.; 200 Chontales, £2 1/4; 120 Eclips, 2s. 6d.

Let investors take the trouble to have Bwadrain Consols Mine, which I do strongly recommend, inspected by some reliable and unbiased person, and I will venture to say that such a report will be given of it as can be given of no other mine in Wales as to position, prospects, or price.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Police shares.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS, TANKERVILLE, ROMAN GRAVELS.
Full particulars of these mines will be found in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c." of Friday, July 7, No. 642, price 6d each, forwarded on application.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. W. H. COUCEL,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines every evening (free).
References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. G. D. SANDY, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Has FOR SALE the following shares for cash, and free of all commission:—
25 Bwadrain Consols, £1 1/4. 40 New Lovell, 28s. 4 Wheal Margaret, £16.
50 Cashwell, £4. 2 North Roskear, £18 1/4. 3 Providence, £27 1/4.
15 East Bassett, £2. 25 No. Tankerville, 20s. 6 50 West Rhydallog, 10s.
20 Crebor, 30s. 20 Old Trebargett, 20s. 20 Rose and Chiv., £2.
20 Carn Camborne, £4 1/4. 25 Rhydallog, 34s. 25 West Egar Lie, £2.
40 East Lovell, £14. 20 Terras, 28s. 6d. 100 West St. Ives, 6s. 3d.
20 Hington Down, £3. 2 Minera, £16s. 10 Marke Valley.
10 Mellencar. 10 North Crofty, £2 1/4. 5 Great Vor, £10 1/4.
20 Nangles. 10 Penhalls, £5 2s. 6d. 25 Trevarrack, £4 1/4.
NEW HENDRA.—This mine has greatly improved. See the agent's report. Shares surely are worth buying now. An inspection of the property is open to anyone. Full particulars afforded to clients.
Daily Price List on application.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.
* Ninth edition, "How to Invest, and What to Select." Ready on the 12th instant.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—
10 Bronfild, £2 1/4. 20 No. Roskear, £18 1/4. 30 Virtuous Lady, 17s. 6
3 Carn Breca, £137 1/2. 20 No. Tankerville, £1. 5 W. Chiverton, £23 1/4.
20 Carn Camborne, £4 12 6 20 Parys Mount, £3 1/4. 50 West Jewell.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £28. 10 Penhalls, £5 2s. 6d. 10 West Egar Lie, £2.
10 Ding Dong. 5 Providence, £27 1/4. 20 West Pant-y-Go, 15s.
2 Dolcoath, £180. 20 Rhydallog, £2 17s. 6d. 50 West St. Ives, 6s. 3d.
25 East Lovell, £13 1/4. 10 So. Condurow, £2 1/4. 5 Wheal Buller, £10.
25 East Seton, £1 4s. 5 South Frances, £39. 20 Wheal Crebor, £12 6
5 East Van, £2 5s. 10 South Aurora, £6 18 9 10 Wb. Grenville, £2 1/4.
20 New Lovell, £1 6s. 6d. 10 Tankerville, £17 1/4 10 Wb. Kitty (St. Agnes), £9 5s.
30 North Crofty, £2 12 6 25 Terras.
10 North Pool. 5 Tuolumne, £1 17s. 6d. 5 Wheal Margaret, £19.
It occurs to Messrs. DUNN and Co. to call the immediate attention of their friends and correspondents to the advantages that are likely to be derived from the purchase of the following shares at about present quotations:—Wheal Buller, South Condurow, Wheal Margaret, North Crofty, South Roman Gravels, West Jewell, and East Seton.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MESSRS. EDWARD BREWIS AND CO.,
18 AND 19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., are in a position to treat with small or large capitalists and others requiring sound Mining Shares on terms which must lead to profitable results.
Respectable guarantees given of good faith.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, E.C.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
84, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EAST LLANGYNOG MINE.—Mr. HENRY MANSELL is now on a visit to inspect this property, returning on Thursday next, the 13th inst., when he will be happy to afford every information respecting its present condition and future prospects.
References exchanged.
A Daily List of Closing Prices sent to clients free on application.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

JOHN LEAN, M.E., AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 5, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
We strongly advise the purchase of EAST LLANGYNOG shares for a great rise in price. The agent confirms his previous report that hundreds of tons of lead is discovered. This will be one of the greatest mines in the Principality, and we believe the shares will go to £20 per share. We can offer 65 or any less portion if applied for at once at £3 each.
JOHN LEAN and Co., 5, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following mines, at net prices:—
West Chiverton. Sweetland Creek. Utah.
Great Vor. Roman Gravels. East Lovell.
Pennerley. South Aurora. Eberhardt.
East Van. West Tankerville. East Liangynog.
Tankerville. 25 Terras. Wheal Crebor.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
5 East Lovell, £14 1/4. 1 Devon Consols, £105. 20 South Aurora, £17 1/4.
10 Grenville, £2 1/4. 5 Providence, £29. 40 Birdseye Creek, £2 1/4.
1 Carn Breca, £140. 20 Agar, £13. 10 Utah.
5 Great Vor, £10 1/4. 5 West Maria, £1 1/4. 5 Mineral Hill Deben-
10 So. Condurow, £2 1/4. 50 Crebor, 32s. 6d. tures, £8 prem.
20 New Lovell, £13. 50 W. Tankerville, £23 1/4. 50 Taquarill, 10s.
5 Kitty (St. Ag.), £29 1/4. 10 Tankerville, £18 1/4. 5 Mary Ann, £10 1/4.
10 Eberhardt, £35.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA, £34 to £56. If a favourable telegram of the "cheap up" is received next week these shares will rise £10.
RADNOR MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Particulars on application.

THE UNDERSIGNED TRANSACTS BUSINESS AT MARKET NET PRICES in—
CORNISH, and
WELSH, and
FOREIGN MINES.

Every information will be furnished on application, and it is solicited to further business that those applying, whether to buy or sell, will state the number of shares. At any time the current market prices will be forwarded at the close of the day on receipt of a stamped envelope. The large amount of business daily doing in Welsh and selected Cornish mines admits of the public investing profitably.
JAMES BRENCHELEY, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, and Mining Exchange (Established Eighteen Years).

THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT OFFICES, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

We are safe in advising to our clients and capitalists immediate purchase in the EAST LLANGYNOG Mine. From the great discovery of lead, and the more recent improvement this mine is not only developing itself satisfactorily, but is doomed to be one of the great, if not the greatest prizes in the principality.
A. F. and Co. have for sale any portion of 50 shares.
All kind of marketable securities dealt in for cash or account.
A. FISHER and Co., 32, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Fourth Edition. Now ready, post free, sixpence.
INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS
FOR 1871.
CHARLES THOMAS, 3, Great St. Helen's, London.

New edition, 1870, price 6d.
SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW
Also, price 1s.,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.
By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E.
Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).
Established 1835.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
Pacific Gold. Perkin Beach. West Regair Lie.
Sweetland Creek. Utah. Powell United.
Birdseye. Eclips. Bog.
Mary Ann. Thincroft. Pennerley.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 percent. Price 6d. per copy, or 6s. annually.
G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Business operations in Mining Shares negotiated at close market rates.
Daily Price-List on application.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
33, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., is prepared to deal at close market prices in all description of Mine Shares.
THE ECLIPSE GOLD AND SILVER MINE is strongly recommended, only a little time being required to complete the necessary machinery to ensure large profits. Nothing can be better than the reports from the mine, which is being largely developed, and shows plenty of gold and silver ore.
Business in Carn Breca, Ding Dong, Great Vor, and South Crofty shares.

MR. C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
References exchanged. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following SHARES at close net prices:—
Van. West Chiverton. Thincroft.
Tankerville. Wheal Jane. Cook's Kitchen.
Perkins Beach. Herodfoot. Providence.
Llanarmon. Dolcoath. East Chiverton.
Lovell Consols. The Lovell. Utah.
The Staffordshire Brick and Tile Company's shares are worth attention at present price.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

HOOE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.
At the rate of One Guinea per annum, we give investors information on legitimate mining properties in the United Kingdom.

MR. ALFRED JONES, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
72, KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON.
Mr. JONES has the following SHARES FOR SALE, either for cash or account:—

100 Anglo-Brazilian, 4s. 30 East Lovell, £12 10s. 50 Great Royalton.
120 Budnick Consols, 11s. 90 Frontho, 6s. 6d. 80 Prince of Wales, 24s.
50 Cefn Consols. 100 Great Retallack, 15s. 10 Taquarill, 10s. 3d.
100 Drake Walls, 10s. 3d. 150 Gt. So. Chiv., 8s. 3d. 200 Tin Hill, 4s. 9d.
70 Eclips, 16s. 70 Gwydyr Park, 17s. 6d. 75 W. Goldolphin, 5s. 3d.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, and other Securities of all descriptions.
Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.

Consult Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS' SPECIAL LIST OF INVESTMENTS.
Sent free by post on application to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, Stock and Share Dealer, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

INVESTORS IN SEARCH OF GOOD SOUND PROPERTIES,
paying 10 to 20 per cent. per annum, should send for the Sixth Edition of "BRITAIN'S METAL MINES," price 1s., or free per post 1s. 1d. A complete Guide to their Laws, Usages, Localities, Statistics, and Share Market.
By JOHN R. PIKE,
Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING AGENCY,
CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.
Reports on any mine in the two counties, and every kind of legitimate mining business transacted.

Two of the most valuable properties in the county are being privately brought out. A few of the Ten per Cent. Preference Shares can be obtained through this Agency by making an early application. C. PENGILLY, Secretary.

UTAH.—These SHARES are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED for a SPEEDY RISE in market value. The weekly returns of bullion are about 80 tons, realising upwards of £3000.
Reports and latest advices forwarded upon application to Messrs. W. MARLBOROUGH and Co., 29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—210 Queen Silver Mine shares, at 25s.;
210 King Mine shares, at 12s. 6d.
Apply, by letter, to W. DEACON'S News Room, Leadenhall-street.

ROCHE CONSOLS TIN MINE.—THIRTY SHARES in this VALUABLE MINE can be BOUGHT CHEAP if purchased at once.
For terms, address "Tin," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE AND SHARE DEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL (Son of the late Thos. Carter), transacts Business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.
References exchanged when required.

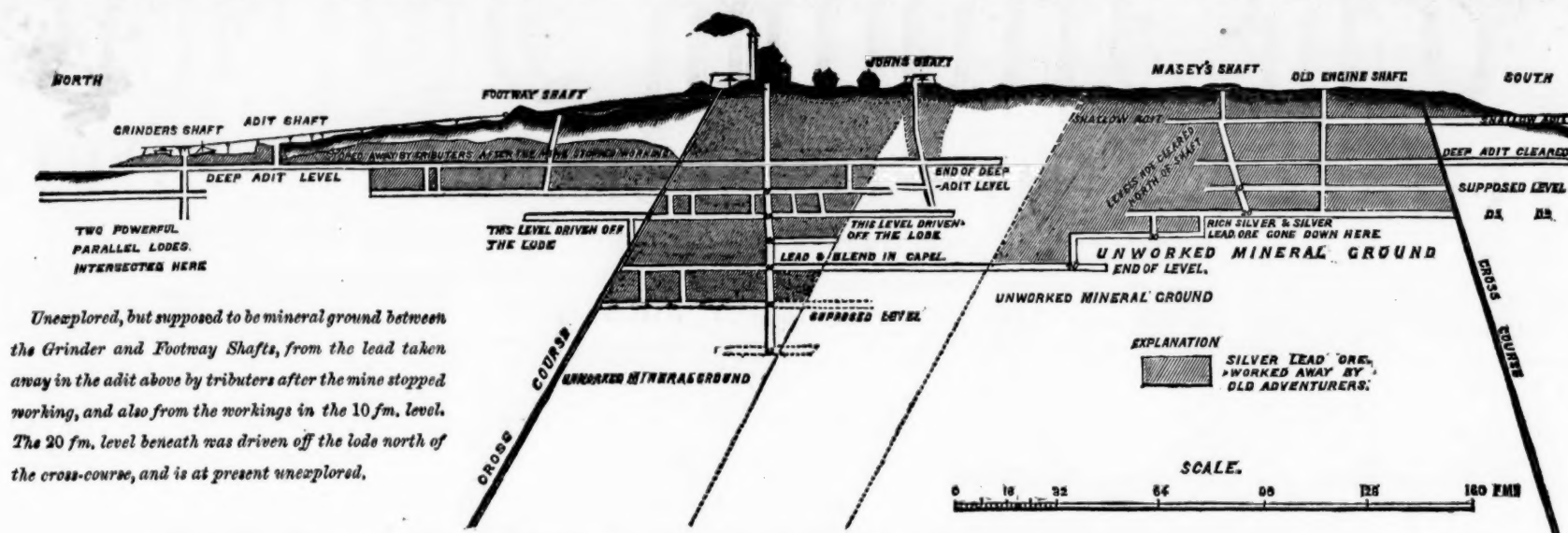
TEN TERRAS (TIN) SHARES FOR SALE, at £2 each.
Will shortly see £10 each.
Apply to "Veritas," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MR. J. S. MERRY,
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SWANSEA.

ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

E. and Co. will only advise their clients to purchase in what they believe to be bona fide stocks (their judgment based upon 27 years' experience), such stocks calculated to be marketably remunerative and dividend-paying. Information and advice given to parties holding shares not having daily quotations. E. and Co. would also caution the public against the system of advertising lists of shares for sale, at prices which are frequently used as decoy ducks, for the purpose of palming off valueless stocks, and often when they are applied to for bona fide shares advertised by them, invariably is the answer that such shares are sold; no doubt thousands of investors could endorse this fact.
ENDEAN and Co.'s Bureau of Investments for July will be ready for issue on Monday next, and will be forwarded free on application.
ENDEAN and Co. have business in all marketable securities.
85, Gracechurch-street

LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF OLD TREBURGETT SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE.



FOREIGN MINES.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN.—Captain Richards, June 15: Virgin: In the 113 feet level, north of Hallow's shaft, it is intended to sink a winze down on the course of the lode for proof of ore, near the point where first 30 ft through in the 113 cross-cut from the shaft, and where some fine specimens of copper ore, in black oxide, of high produce were obtained; a trip-plat has been cut in this level, and a tramroad laid therein for economical labour. In the 75 feet level, north of Hallow's shaft, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of a small proportion of quartz, with good spots and stones of green carbonate, and green carbonate and red oxide—a good-looking and very promising lode. In the stope (Jack's) in the back of this level, the ore ground having held back to where the ground was stopped away on my arrival, operations will be continued through the old stope, and the ore will be sent to surface and assayed, and sorted, which so far as we can see will pay well for so doing. In the 37 feet level, north of Hallow's shaft, the lode is of large size, and producing some good occasional stones of ore, in green carbonate and red and black copper—a very promising lode, and the end advancing with good speed.—Lake Superior: It is intended to sink Pryce's shaft deep enough to be in a level with the 113 at Virgin, and whenever it may be thought advisable in driving south herefrom to communicate with the Virgin we can do so; this, in addition to giving increased ventilation, will act as a cross-cut, proving the ground between the two points also. This, however, can only be done when our time and number of men admit. Ore raised during the week 430 sacks.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver), June 6: Six feet were made in the north drift last week. The cross drift from the upper tunnel is in 30 ft., and is run through some beautiful quartz, from which I took the piece which gave so much gold. I am now driving on it (north-west), and saving the ore, which will average \$40 a ton, chiefly gold, although it may turn to silver again at depth. I have commenced this afternoon stopping in the south drift, and shall strike the rich shoot above in a 30-ft. rise. The cattle haul lumber from the mill to the mine daily.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA.—The directors have received eleven bars of silver by the steamer Colorado, valued at \$6000.

ECLIPSE (Gold).—The directors have received a report from Mr. H. Tregallas, June 1, from which the following is an extract:—The Eclipse Mine to-day has a better appearance than at any time since its existence. In my last I informed you that we had sunk Haymen's shaft 100 feet below the 320, and had commenced to drive north on the course of the lode. We are in 30 feet. I then said, "I felt assured it was the best piece of ground in the mine." My opinion was based upon the visible gold in the quartz in sinking the last 70 ft. In driving we soon got into a good lode, showing gold far more plentifully than in sinking the shaft, and I am pleased to say coarser gold, with but very little base metal in the lode, which is fully 7 feet wide.

ALMADA AND TIRITO (Silver).—Mr. Clemes, the manager, reports on May 23 that the net profit for April is \$2692. This falling off is owing to unavoidable stoppages during the erection of the new battery, and temporary scarcity of water, consequent upon an exceptionally dry season. The more powerful engine has been erected in lieu of the old one, and the 30 stamps are now at work. A further shipment of 55 bags of silver ore is advised. The lode looks well.

UTAH.—The directors have advice that the 80 tons of bullion, lately sold for 40¢ per ton, were taken from the lowest workings of the mine.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN.—J. B. Champion, June 24: Since my last report the men have squared the cross-cut and driven 6 in. more into the lode. The composition is similar to what was reported in my last week's report, with the exception of not so much lead. We are forcing the driving as fast as possible, but have been delayed for the want of powder. If any improvement takes place I will let you know by telegram, as I doubt if we have reached the best part of the lode yet. There is no particular alteration to report in any other part of the mine.

PESTARENA UNITED (Gold).—The directors have received a telegram announcing that the return of gold for the month of June amounted to 435 ozs. from 706 tons of ore.

VAL ANTIGORIA (Gold).—Thomas Roberts, July 3: We melted and consigned on the 1st of the month in June, resulting in 807 grammes, equal to 25 1/2 ozs, 19 dwts, 16 grs., obtained in 24 days from 45 tons 16 cwt. of ore.—Underground: In the 30 and driving south the lode continues regular, and more compact than it has been for some time past. We estimate the lode in this end to yield at present 1 1/2 tons of average ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this level yields 2 tons per fathom. The 20 and south continues to produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. This end is approaching the ancient Morain, near which we are looking forth for an improvement, as was the case in the back of the 10, and at the present time in an intermediate level driving south between the 20 and 10, where the lode yields 2 tons of ore per fathom.

COAL IN PANAMA.—An unexpected and most important discovery of coal beds on the Isthmus of Panama, and within the last five weeks brought practically before public attention, seems likely to effect great changes in steam navigation in this Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Singularly enough, the fact of the existence of coal on the Isthmus is directly at variance with the theories of the great Humboldt, and other eminent physical geographers, who were of opinion that coal would never be found of good quality and in large quantities in volcanic countries. As these coal beds may be said to be inexhaustible, the importance of the discovery to commerce can hardly be over-estimated. There is water communication with the Atlantic by way of the Rio Indio, on the banks of which the coal lies.

FORMATION OF GOLD NUGGETS.—Mr. C. Wilkinson announced lately to the Royal Society of Victoria that gold when placed in a solution of the chloride undergoing decomposition by contact with organic matter, determines the deposit of much or all the liberated gold upon itself. This fact, first observed by Mr. Daintree, he assumes as accounting for the formation of nuggets. Mr. C. Wilkinson also found that copper, iron, and arsenical pyrites, galena, stibnite, stibnite, wolfram, and molybdenite also act as nuclei for gold thus reduced, but that brown iron ore and quartz do not. These results have been verified by a critical enquiry conducted by Mr. C. Newberry, analyst to the Geological Survey.

Mr. W. Skey, analyst to the Geological Survey of New Zealand, has communicated to the Wellington Philosophical Society a number of experiments on the same subject. He eliminated the cases of wolfram, &c., as being due to the presence of soluble proto-salts of iron, &c., and therefore had only to investigate the metallic sulphides and arsenides. On pursuing the subject, to his surprise he found that cubes of galena were perfectly gilt when placed in solutions of gold, without the intervention of any organic matter whatever. This direct reduction he has also effected by proto and bi-sulphides of iron, sulphides of copper, the sulphides of zinc, tin, molybdenum, lead, mercury, silver, antimony, bismuth, arsenic, platinum, and gold; and among the arsenides, mispickel and arsenide of silver. While allowing, therefore, that organic matter has had a share in the reduction of gold, he thinks that by far the greater portion of our gold and silver deposits, especially those situated in the deeper seated rocks and ledges removed from carboniferous strata, have been wholly due to the deoxidizing effects of pyrites minerals.

Mr. W. Skey has also investigated the cause of the loss of gold, experienced by the miners of the Thames gold field, New Zealand. He found by experiment that many samples of the Thames gold, though apparently free from dust or stain, would not amalgamate over their whole surface, some, indeed, even of the finest specimens not in the least. All these specimens were readily amalgamated after washing, or after treatment with cold solutions of cyanide of potassium, nitric acid, chromic acid, or acidified chloride of lime. Suspecting that sulphur in some form was the cause of the reaction, he placed samples of ore and pure gold for a few seconds in sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and found that by this means amalgamation was also entirely obstructed. Alkaline sulphides, or even contact with sulphur in hot water, likewise rendered the gold and mercury incapable of amalgamation. From the fact that boiling these samples in ether, or bisulphide of carbon, does not promote amalgamation, he argues that the sulphur is not in a free state. Sulphurous acid has no action upon it, proving that it is not sulphuretted hydrogen condensed on the surface. He, therefore, believes the combination to be a chemical one, and that the obstructive film is a true auriferous pyrites. The safest remedy, and that most easily applied, he considers to be use of the sodium amalgam of Crookes.

INDIA-RUBBER COMPOUNDS.—The invention of Mr. W. CHAPMAN, of New York, consists in subjecting India-rubber or gutta-percha, in solution with sulphur, to the curing action of heat, and in applying it to metal or other surfaces as an enamel or coating.

ISSUE OF 10,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH IN THE

Old Treburgett Silver and Lead Mining

COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £30,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Of which the second issue of £10,000 is now offered for subscription, the first issue of £20,000 having been already taken up. Ten shillings on application and ten shillings on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

ALEXANDER B. BROWN, Esq., F.G.S., Director of the Vron United Silver-lead Mining Company (Limited).
T. A. MASEY, Esq., F.G.S., Director of the Fronvellan Lead Mining Company (Limited).
Capt. J. RENNIE, C.B., Chairman of the Northern Silver-lead and Blende Mining Company (Limited).
SAMUEL TUCKER, Esq., Director of the King Arthur Silver-lead Mine (Limited).
THOS. WATERMAN, Esq., Redland, Bristol.

BROKER—W. L. WEBB, Esq., 8, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. KEIGHLEY AND PORTER, 1, Winchester-buildings, E.C.

BANKERS—In London..... THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

In Cornwall..... THE LISKEARD DISTRICT BANK (Camelford Branch).

SECRETARY—J. H. TILLY, Esq., 1, Circus-place, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

AGENT'S REPORT.

This property, situate in the parish of St. Teath, Cornwall, was successfully worked 40 years ago, simply as a lead mine, upon one lode only, and merely to the depth of 40 fms. In the south, and 80 fms. in the north part, when, owing to the cutting of a cross lode, an influx of water overpowered the small engine (33 in.) then at work, and led to the cessation of working.

A few years ago it was accidentally discovered that the capel or wall of the lode, thrown away on the rubbish heaps, contained a true silver ore, distinct and separate from the lead, and this ore, gathered from the rubbish heaps which had lain unnoticed for 30 years, realised as much as £40 a ton. Some time after this discovery the present company was formed to unwater and rework the mine. A powerful 80 in. pumping-engine has been erected, the mine unwatered, shafts opened, levels cleared, crushing and dressing machinery erected, and other works done requisite for placing the mine in its original dividend-paying state. These operations having been successfully carried out by the first issue of capital, the remaining shares are now offered at par.

The first parcel of lead, silver, and blende ores raised from all parts of the old workings by the present company have just been sold by public tender at the following high prices:—

To Messrs. Sheldon and Bush	1st quality silver lead ..	£28 12 6 per ton.
Messrs. Vian and Son	1st quality silver ore ..	28 2 0 "
"	2d ..	18 0 0 "
Bagillt Smelting-works	1st quality blende ..	3 15 6 "
"	2d ..	3 0 0 "

These satisfactory prices speak for themselves. The commercial value of the ore being thus proved, and the ore-bearing ground having been reached, it only remains to employ further working capital in opening up the mine in depth, with the immediate prospect of highly remunerative returns.

The directors, however, are desirous of not overstating the capabilities of this property, and simply state that they personally entertain a very high opinion of its great value and future prospects, and submit, as the minimum estimate, that if only 1 ton of silver-lead and blende ores be raised per day it will give returns more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on the total capital. This estimate, they believe, looking to the nature and extent of the old workings, to be far within what may be fairly looked for.

It is anticipated that the deeper the mine is worked the richer will be the produce, especially of the silver ore, and, consequently, that higher prices will be obtained than those named above.

There are also two powerful parallel argentiferous lodes unworked in the sett, which the company are desirous of developing without delay. When it is considered that these three high-priced ores can be mined together in depth by one operation, it will be seen that this mine possesses no ordinary value. The mine being now opened there will be no waiting for an indefinite period for results, as the raising and selling the ore will be simultaneous operations.

The plant consists of a powerful 80-in. pumping-engine, two boilers, and a 22-in. drawing-engine and crusher attached, dressing-floors, store-house, blacksmith's shop, office, &c.

It is hardly necessary to state, it being a well-known fact, that some of the richest mines are those which have been re-worked, viz., Devon Great Consols, Dolcoath, West Chiverton, Great Wheal Vor, Phoenix Mine, &c.

The mine is open for the inspection of visitors every Wednesday. Prospectuses may be had, and a plan of the mine and specimens of the ore, as well as the agreement for the purchase of the property, dated the 25th August, 1869, and made between JOHN HENRY TILLY and THOS. A. MASEY, can be seen at the offices of the company, 1, Circus-place, Finsbury Circus, London.

OLD TREBURGETT SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this company will CLOSE on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant.
1, Circus-place, Finsbury Circus, London.

J. H. TILLY, Secretary.

GAS-ENGINES.—The invention of Messrs. SÖDERSTRÖM and G. DICK, Paris, consists in working gas-engines in which the mixture of air and combustible gas is introduced into the cylinder between two pistons, one of which is loose and the other connected to the main crank shaft by means of a rod. In such engines it is difficult to retain the loose piston at the exact instant required. In order to obviate this difficulty a flat iron rod or bar is connected to the loose piston. This rod passes between two iron plates, which are covered with leather, and which, when required, press together, thus forming a sort of trap, and holding the flat rod in suspension. The trap is combined with a crank lever movement, which latter is guided by a dead or pendulous weight to the pressure of the driving crank, for the purpose of holding the two plates apart, and permitting the rod or bar to descend. Instead of using the flat slide valve hitherto employed, a slide valve having a circular section and working to and fro in the same manner as a piston in a steam cylinder is used. The speed of the engine is regulated by the introduction of a greater or smaller quantity of combustible gas into the cylinder, and in order to make the regulation automatic a piston is employed which is lifted by the aspiration of the air for the combustible mixture to a greater or less height. This piston is also connected with the gas inlet, and will regulate the inlet of the gas in such a way that when the machine works quickly the aspiration will also become rapid, and lift the piston higher, and thereby close or partly close the gas inlet.

SAFETY-VALVES.—Messrs. HOPKINSON, Huddersfield, place a valve of the ball or other suitable shape of surface upon the block or lowest valve-seat, which valve is weighted by a dead or pendulous weight to the pressure required. On the top of this valve, which forms the seat for another, a conical valve of suitable shape is placed and weighted by a pendulous or dead weight. On this second valve is placed a third valve, also weighted. The weighting and seating of the valves one upon another may be continued as far as requisite. Each valve may be made to present either an equal or a differential area to the pressure acting upon them respectively, but which in all cases will be suitably weighted

according to the area so presented. Instead of using a dead or pendulous weight the inventors can employ an arrangement of spring or springs, either compressed or distended above or below the valves, but in all cases arranged so as to allow the valves to rise separately from their respective seats without affecting their independent action, or bringing steam upon the springs belonging to another valve. Safety-valves of this construction may be applied to locomotive, marine, or portable boilers.

COMBINED TIN AND LEAD PIPES.—The object of the invention of Mr. N. S. WALKER, Liverpool, to produce pipes composed of a thickness of tin internally and externally, and a thickness of lead between, and to do so in such manner that the thicknesses of tin will be uniform and sufficient to ensure durability, the union of the metals perfect, and the surfaces smooth. The inventor casts or otherwise forms ingots, each of three thicknesses of metal: first an internal one of tin, second of lead, and third one of tin, and he manufactures pipes from such novel combination ingots by forcing the metal, while over a core, out of a cylinder through a die by hydraulic pressure.

OBTAINING COPPER FROM PYRITES.—The invention of Mr. J. DOWS, of Widnes, consists in neutralising solutions of copper by any base or such an extent as to retain the greater part of the arsenic, antimony, and other impurities in solution, when the copper is precipitated.

DISTILLING BITUMEN.—The invention of Mr. D. WATSON, Bath, consists in applying heat to the top of a column of the solid bituminous substance, and in causing the gaseous products of combustion, or fire gases, to pass downwards through such column, the liquid products of the destructive distillation or decomposition draining downwards and passing along with the volatile products into a receiver, whence they pass on to a condenser. The required downward current of the fire gases may be obtained in any convenient way, but it is by preference produced by the action of a steam jet introduced into the pipe leading to or from the condenser.

THE MINSTERLEY MINING RAILWAY.

COLONIAL BANK.

WEST CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES MINING COMPANY.

MELLANEAR MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

EAST CWM VRON LEAD MINING COMPANY.

1891

position in the district, and the improving nature of the lode as it gets into the ground, the trial should be further extended to do justice to the property.

Capt. WILLIAM HANCOCK said that the stratification is the light-blue Silurian stone, which has been so highly prolific for mineral throughout not only Mont-gomeryshire but Cardiganshire. Without hesitation he could say that it was one of the finest lodes in this mine that it has ever been his province to inspect, and he might just observe that, after an experience in this and the neighbouring mining counties for the last 30 years, he might be considered some little authority in this matter. He considered generally that, in whichever way the mine may be viewed, there is a certainty of success. From the present end of the deep adit, 45 fathoms west, is a great junction of lodes, and the 24 fathom level ought by all means to be carried up to this junction, as he had never met an instance in all his experience where such a junction of lodes had not proved very productive.

Capt. JOHN KITTO said that if a small steam-engine were erected as an auxiliary to the water-wheel in dry and frosty weather, and the mine was properly opened out, he had not the slightest doubt that in a comparatively short time they would have a very productive and profitable concern; and he had no hesitation in recommending it as being a safe and legitimate investment for the investment of capital, and such as can scarcely fail to become highly remunerative to its proprietors.

Mr. OWEN asked Captain Kitto if the indications were equal to those at Cwm Vron?—Capt. KITTO said that, taking Cwm Vron at the same stage of development as that now in East Cwm Vron, the indications were not only equal but superior in many important points.

Mr. J. B. BALCOMBE urged the necessity of developing the property with the utmost vigour, which he hoped would lead to the opening out of another valuable mine in that locality. It was scarcely reasonable to suppose that all the riches of the district were embraced in the limit of one mine. He knew full well the many difficulties which beset a young mine, and might instance Bron-ford, with which he had been associated for nearly 20 years; that mine, now so successful, would have been stopped several times had it not been for the (Mr. Balcombe's) personal aid. He had merely mentioned this to show that the best of their mines had in the early part of their career required more capital than at the outset was estimated to bring them into a profitable position. (Hear, hear.) He knew nothing of the district in which this mine was situated, although he had been once underground at Van, when he was perfectly astounded at what he saw.

Mr. POWELL (Powell, Dixon, and Co.) said this property had been introduced to his firm as one possessing every indication of successful development, and, therefore, could be fairly recommended to their friends, hence his presence here after having inspected the property. He might mention that during his investigation his attention was drawn to some very good stones of ore, which he was informed had been taken from the 12 ft. level, and it was pointed out that the lode had been traced by means of a single pit for no less than a mile and a half. It struck him that the lode was strong and masterly in character, and his opinion was more than confirmed by what he had that day heard from the various practical authorities present. It was satisfactory to find that parties well acquainted with the district were unanimous in their opinion that the lode contained all the elements essential to a condition of productiveness, and that they agreed in speaking of the property as one that warranted vigorous working. Attention had been very properly drawn to the fact that up to the present East Cwm Vron had not been sunk to the productive depth of the district. It no doubt did appear to shareholders unacquainted with such matters that sinking a mine was very slow work, hence their disappointment when it was found that the first capital subscribed had been expended and no profitable result achieved; but they must remember that good things were often just missed, the best immediate illustration of the fact being that the proprietors of the Van carried on operations for about 11 years without attaining any success. He could not do better than say that the practical result of all that had been said was to confirm the statement made to him, that it was "a property possessing every indication of successful development;" and it, therefore, appeared that the only judicious course to pursue was to take the necessary steps to ensure its thorough and efficient working.

Mr. CLARK was extremely gratified at seeing so many established authorities come forward to bear their testimony to the value of the mine. It was clear from those familiar with the geology of the district that nothing was required but the useful capital and judicious development to ensure success. He need hardly say it was with pleasure he found that Cwm Vron, into which he had recently induced so many of his friends to embark, was opening out in a manner beyond what the most sanguine could have anticipated. It had, in fact, surpassed the opinions expressed by the professional men some short time since; and he hoped in a few months he would be able to say even more of East Cwm Vron, and no honest man who had been underground could come to any other conclusion.

Mr. ROSS, F.R.G.S., said he had been associated with mines in Wales for some years,—some of them from the commencement of their development; and he came to the conclusion that until any mine had been developed up to a certain point, it was utterly impossible for any man, practical though he be, to state with any degree of certainty the amount of capital necessary to bring a property into a profitable position. If evidence were required to support that opinion, they had only to look around them, and see if they could point out one single instance of a mine having been brought into a profitable position with the amount of capital computed at the outset. They would find that it had been necessary, in connection with every rich mine, at some period or other of its history, to raise some additional capital, or rather, an excess of the amount contemplated at the commencement. The present position of the East Cwm Vron mine, therefore, must not be regarded as an unsatisfactory feature, as far as the mine was concerned,—on the contrary, it showed that the expenditure already incurred had developed a property that unquestionably merited a still further development; and when he made that statement he was not so much expressing his own opinion as that of what he might call the galaxy of practical ability and experience now assembled in that hall. (Hear, hear.) After what he had seen and heard that day his previous intention was fully confirmed to become largely interested in the mine, and also of asking his friends to come forward and follow his example. (Hear, hear.) He thought all would agree with him that the property well deserved the favourable opinion expressed of it; and if, before starting upon a similar course were pursued in the obtaining of information as to position and prospects, should the venture prove profitable there would be the satisfaction of knowing that it had not arisen from want of precaution, but from circumstances over which no one could have any possible control. (Hear, hear.)

The information obtained from the various captains present during the conversation which ensued tended to confirm the general opinion that the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of capital would place the mine in a profitable position.

The CHAIRMAN said that after all they had heard there could not be a divided opinion as to the advisability of at once proceeding to acquire and develop the mine; and, therefore, he would propose the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient that a public company be formed, with limited liability, for the purpose of acquiring and working the property, and that the nominal capital be 24,000l., in 12,000 shares of 2l. each."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BRAGANZA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Coleman-street-buildings, on Wednesday.

Mr. C. MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. WM. EDWARDS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the subsequent report of the directors was taken as read.

The directors have much pleasure in meeting the shareholders on the present occasion, and they feel confident that, notwithstanding difficulties which no foresight could have obviated, they are able to present what must be deemed a satisfactory report of their stewardship for the past year. During this term they have, with the special consent of the shareholders given in general meeting called for that purpose, concluded terms of purchase of the adjoining Cata Branca estate, which is known to contain a large store of gold, and which is of especial value to this company for its abundant supply of water. The necessary powers for completing the transfer were at once sent out to Rio de Janeiro, but the legal formalities necessary for this purpose have been unavoidably delayed by the sudden death of the company's highly respected agent at Rio, the late Mr. Jordan Crewse. This lamentable event caused the directors much pain, and for a time great anxiety, the more especially as the company's superintendent at the mines was at that time in London on sick leave. They feel that had Mr. Crewse's life been spared not only would all the legal formalities have been carried through without delay, but that through his influence in Brazil the names of many native capitalists would have appeared on the list of shareholders. Fortunately the company stood so well in the estimation of their bankers in the interior that the captain of the mine, immediately on the news of Mr. Crewse's death being known, received an offer to advance whatever money might be necessary to keep the works going until fresh remittances could be received from this country. The directors are not only deeply thankful to their bankers at Rio for this ready offer, but accept it as also as a substantial guarantee as to the estimation in which the mine is held on the spot. The illness of their superintendent has to a certain extent deprived them of his services just when they were most needed; but the directors fully believe that the opportunity of intercourse with him which they have had during his stay in England will be of permanent benefit to the company in future years. He left Southampton on his return to the mines in March, and has been most usefully engaged in Rio in settling the affairs of their late agent, in whose hands there was a cash balance of 2800l. at the time of his death, besides remittances to the extent of 700l. on the way.

The directors have appointed Messrs. Sharp, Nicolson, and Co., of Rio, their agents—a firm well acquainted with the business, of which they needed no better assurance than that they are the representatives of the great St. John del Rey Mines, and are well recommended by that company. They have accepted the charge, and the business of the company proceeds without interruption. During the past year steady and substantial progress has been made at the mines. The object of the directors has been to develop the works, that when once the mine enters into a dividend-paying condition it may continue to do so without a break. Having the most positive assurances that the supply of gold upon the property will satisfy the next generation, they have not sought to hurry the declaration of a dividend at the expense of future work, but to lay out the ground in a systematic manner.

The following brief summary will give an idea of the work done:—Levels driven and winzes sunk, 318 fms.; tramroad laid in deep adit, and rails laid, 58 fms.—Surface Work: Excavations for houses, offices, smithies, carpenters' shop, spalling floors, and reservoirs, 28,200 cubic feet; erected 12 houses, offices, smithies, carpenters' shop, &c.; roads made and repaired, 10½ miles; built saw-pit and wheel-pit, the latter containing masonry, 300 cubic feet; erected water-wheel, 10 ft. diameter, six heads of stamps; erected ditto, 25 ft. diameter, nine heads of stamps; erected spalling floors, stamp-house, and made stables, elstern, four water tanks, large launders for water-wheel; launders for water-course, 750 ft. long; made Cata water-course, 1300 yards long; made rego below water-course, 350 yards long; made Morro das Almas water-course, 7000 yards long.

The balance sheet of the financial position of the company to April 4. The retiring directors are Messrs. Morris and Wray; the latter gentleman does not seek re-election, but Mr. Charles Morris, being eligible, offers himself for re-election, and it is proposed that Mr. John Tanner, being qualified, be elected in the room of Mr. Wray. Mr. J. J. Harris offers himself for re-election as auditor.

The CHAIRMAN, having first declared the meeting to be duly con-

stituted, said they had postponed the meeting as long as they could consistently do so, in order that they might have the report from Capt. Richards, to whom they had given instructions to take out of the lode as soon as possible not less than 100 tons, and ascertain the results obtainable. He was, however, detained both in England and in Brazil on the business of the company, and, therefore, could not get up to the mines in time to send them the results by the present mail. He anticipated ½ oz. to the ton, which would pay them amply. The results obtained before he came away exceeded this, but he thought they might fairly calculate upon ½ oz. per ton. Capt. Roberts had gathered up a quantity of previously broken stuff, and its treatment had not, unaccountably, given a very low result, so that a false impression might have been created, but Capt. Roberts had not been directed to do this by the directors at all. In a short time, however, experiments would be made, which will enable them to judge of the value of their property with certainty. The water difficulty, to which reference was made at the last meeting, had, he was glad to say, been settled; they had now two streams in addition to the Cata Branca, so that their water-power would enable them to keep 100 heads of stamps going well. He doubted whether any mine in the district would beat theirs, but, of course, at present the exact results were not in their possession. He concluded by formally moving the reception and adoption of the report and accounts.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired how long it would be before the results would be known?—The CHAIRMAN believed it would be either the 1st or the 15th of next month.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said that the next business would be to elect directors in place of himself and of Mr. Wray, who had resigned.

Mr. GLADSTONE proposed, and Mr. VOOGHT seconded, the re-election of Mr. C. Morris, and upon the motion being put it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN regretted the loss of Mr. Wray as a colleague, as he was a most useful member of the board, and well acquainted with metallurgy. For the vacancy created by Mr. Wray's resignation there were two candidates—Mr. Tanner, who was recommended by the directors, and Mr. Oppenheim; he, therefore, proposed that Mr. Tanner be elected a member of the board.

Mr. COSTELLO proposed that Mr. Oppenheim be elected a director. Mr. Oppenheim had been one of the committees appointed to co-operate with the directors, and he believed that no one could possibly have cared more for the interest of the shareholders.

Mr. GLADSTONE was sure that Mr. Oppenheim would do him the justice to admit that he had no personal objection to his election, but he was afraid that he was not qualified for a seat at the board.

Mr. EDMONDS enquired from what cause he was disqualified? Mr. BERRY (the solicitor) explained that he did not hold the requisite number of shares, the large proportion of his interest being in share warrants; therefore, by their 122nd article only persons recommended by the directors could be appointed unless they had held their qualification in shares for at least three months.

It was subsequently resolved to elect both Mr. Tanner and Mr. Oppenheim to seats at the board; and Mr. J. J. Harris was appointed auditor, at a remuneration of 10l. for the year; complimentary votes to the Chairman, directors, and secretary terminating the proceedings.

THE SNOWDRIFT SILVER MINES.

The mines of Colorado have acquired universal celebrity through the prize at the International Exposition in Paris "for the richest silver ores in the world" having been gained by the State of Colorado, and amongst these rich mines the "Snowdrift" occupies a prominent position, from having last year gained the first prize—the Gold Medal—of the Colorado Agricultural and Industrial Association for the largest and best collection of argentiferous ores from the State of Colorado. The SNOWDRIFT SILVER MINING AND REDUCTION COMPANY has been formed for working this lode in conjunction with the Daniel Peters lode, each 1400 ft. in length, situated on the south slope of Republican Mountain, two miles from Georgetown, Colorado, U.S. The capital has been fixed at 75,000l., in shares of 2l. each, which will leave 30,000l. for working capital, after payment of the purchase-money of 45,000l., to be paid 30,000l. in cash, and the remainder in fully-paid shares; and it is especially provided in the prospectus that no payment whatever is to be made to the vendors until the property has been examined, and the statement in the prospectus verified by an independent report to be obtained by the directors. If the report be, in the opinion of the directors, unfavourable, the deposit and allotment money will be returned, less 6d. per share to meet expenses; but should the report be favourable all the preliminary expenses will be paid by the vendors up to the allotment of shares.

The mines are described as being about one mile from the celebrated Colorado Terrible Lode Mines, and there are reduction works at the foot of the mountain, buildings completed, and ample water rights. It appears that much money and labour have been expended in thoroughly developing the mine, and that there is now two years' stoping ahead, so that the mine could, if stoping were commenced, furnish 5 tons of ore per day, estimated to be worth on an average \$200 per ton; but even taking Mr. Collom's estimate, of 3 tons per day, giving 160 ozs. to the ton, of which 90 per cent. is saved, the return in the year would be 32,400l.; and deducting 50 per cent. therefrom for working expenses, which it is believed would be sufficient to include London management, an annual profit of 16,200l. would remain for the shareholders, or upwards of 21 per cent. on the total capital of the company, which would most probably be at least doubled as the mines are further developed. It is mentioned that the principal feature of these mines is the extraordinary richness of their silver ores, and three assays made by Messrs. Johnson and Sons gave respectively 1404 ozs., 1339 ozs., and 1014 ozs. per ton of 20 cwt.; and a specimen recently taken from the lowest part of the Snowdrift Mine assayed 4500 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore, or more than 12 per cent. for silver.

As a large number of the so-called ledges in these districts are really but a collection of bunches of ore, it is worthy of particular attention that "the lodes are described as true fissure veins, and the containing rock to be felspathic gneiss, porphyry, and granite;" and in reporting on the property Mr. John Collom, M.E., writes that the Snowdrift is generally from 2 to 4 ft. wide, its course is east and west, and it dips north at an angle of about 70°. The gangue is mainly quartz, and the ores are highly argentiferous galena, holding from 1000 to 2000 ozs. of silver per ton of 2000 lbs., and smaller quantities of sulphides of zinc, copper, and silver. But from the surface to the present bottom of the mine much of the sulphides have been decomposed, and in their place are found the carbonates, sulphates, and other salts of the metals. The oxidised ores when pure contain from 300 to 1200 ozs. of silver per ton, but usually as mined mixed with a large quantity of earthy gangue matter from 100 to 500 ozs. per ton. The nature of the undecomposed ore now found clearly indicates what will be the general character of the ore found below the line of decomposition, and the remarkable increase of felspar in the country rock as a greater depth is attained is a sufficient guarantee of an increase of ore. Equally favourable opinions are expressed by Mr. R. O. Old, and by Mr. F. A. Clark, of the Colo-

rado Terrible Lode Mining Company, the former remarking that their best miners and best judges of mines visiting them accord to the Snowdrift a high rank as being rich and promising, and that this he considers is reasonable proof that the lode is of more than ordinary value, and that it must, as it will yet, add largely to the bullion product of the district; whilst the latter concludes his report by stating that few mines are being worked in Colorado which give better promise of paying large profits to the owners than the Snowdrift.

MINING IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—Our attention has been called to an article in Mr. Spargo's "Guide to Investors" for the present month, which is of an interesting nature, and deserves the attention of the mining and investing public. Mr. Spargo invokes the serious thought of capitalists in connection with the indisputable fact that while mining in England and Wales calls on so much capital, and even in our colonies and in foreign lands engages English capital in so large a degree, vast mineral treasures in Ireland and Scotland remain unworked. In the latter country minerals are sought for, especially coal, but with the exception of iron metals are neglected. There are large argentiferous treasures in both Scotland and Scotland major undisturbed. Some notice has been taken lately of the Irish silver and silver-lead mines, and on the whole there appears to be more disposition in England to mine in Ireland than in Scotland. This arises from the feeling prevalent in England that the Scotch are so intelligent, speculative, and well off for capital that they would themselves embark in any undertaking, mining or what not, reasonably presenting prospects of success. This, however, is actually a mistake as it regards mining, for the Scotch do not enter upon projects of this kind—at all events, within their own borders. Such mines for metals (iron excepted) as are worked are by no means wholly kept alive by Scotchmen or Scotch money. Here, however, are two fine fields of remunerative work in the metallic kingdom—North Britain and Hibernia—and it is time that while money is easily obtainable to work mines on the slopes of the Andes, the Cordilleras, the Rocky Mountains, or the Himalayas, capitalists should remember the comparative risk connected with Scotland and Ireland. At all events, Mr. Spargo has struck out a new vein of thought in connection with the subject, and deserves the thanks of investors and of scientific men.

BUREAU OF MINES.—The July number of "Edean's British Bureau of Selected Mines" contains, in addition to the usual recommendations to investors, some interesting notices upon dividend and progressive mines. Some useful information is likewise given with reference to banks, railways, and general finance, and a list of dividend mines, showing the price of shares and their relative value as investments.

MINING NOTABILIA.

The BAMPFYLDE COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited) sampled and weighed 75 tons of copper ore on June 27 at Barnstaple. Sold by Messrs. J. Piteau Campbell and Co. to Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co.

NORTH POOL.—There can be little doubt of a success here, if the sinking of Ballarat shaft is (as at present) continued with all the force possible. The lode is of a fine character, 6 ft. wide.

WHEAL LUCY (Tin).—We understand that the shares in this company have all been allotted, and the list is closed at a premium.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN is improving, and it is probable will enter the Dividend List ere long. The mine is managed in the office of Mr. F. L. Wilson, secretary of Roman Gravel, East Van, Paris, Mountain, &c.; and on the committee are Sir Frederick Williams, Bart., M.P.; Mr. John Kendall, banker, Helston; Messrs. Harvey and Co., Hayle Foundry; and Mr. John Bell Daniel, solicitor, Camborne. Among the other principal shareholders are the Messrs. Bolitho, of Penzance. The company is in 900 shares, with more than 30l. paid.

SOUTH CONDUBROW.—It must be gratifying to the shareholders to find that this mine has not only considerably improved, but continues to improve; and with additional stamping power the returns of tin will be largely increased, and that, too, at a relatively small cost. So that the shares in this mine, now at a low figure, must have a considerable rise.

NEW WHEAL LOVELL.—As I hold some shares in this mine, I beg to say that I have received the statement of accounts and the report. The former shows but a small balance against the mine, and the latter speaks well for the future improvement, as the sales of tin are increasing. We very naturally expect that at the next meeting the balance will not only be cleared off, but that there will be a considerable credit to the mine, as the manager expects "by sinking Kendall's shaft with every possible dispatch, and extending the levels eastward with vigour, to open up a good and profitable mine."—AN IRISH SHAREHOLDER.

NEW VICTORIA (Ashburton).—At this mine they are now cutting into the south lode at the bottom level, and have broken ore which assays 5½ per cent. for copper. This south lode has hitherto not been cut into below the 30l. At that level the lode is nearly 4 fms. wide; they are also driving east on that level, and finding good indications.

NEW WHEAL SPEEDWELL MINE.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO., 39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, beg to DRAW THE ATTENTION OF SHAREHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC TO THE ABOVE MINE, one of the most promising in a district which is unsurpassed for the value of its metalliferous deposits, and which is surrounded by mines which either are paying or have paid enormous profits. It immediately adjoins and is on the same lode as Old Wheel Speedwell Mine, which, on a small outlay, returned upwards of £100,000 to its fortunate proprietors. Such examples as these might be referred to without number, but the enumeration of all such would occupy too much space.

Messrs. LISCOMBE will only remind their clients that it has been computed by the best authorities that the gross returns of this district may safely be estimated at not less than six millions sterling.

The New Wheel Speedwell mine is traversed by all the most productive lodes of the neighbouring mines, and is even now in a position to return a large quantity of tin before the great deposits of ore are reached.

Messrs. LISCOMBE beg that no time may be lost in applying for shares, as very few remain on hand, and they may speedily be expected to go to a good premium.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK,

CONDUCTED BY

Mr. CHARLES F. COLLOM,

MINING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND SURVEYOR, Who undertakes the entire local Management of Mines, including Dialectic making accurate Underground Communications and Plans, at a stipulated salary.

Mines Inspected and faithfully Reported on, orders for which purpose should be made for Mr. Collom, or his Agent. Promoters of New Mining Enterprises (which will bear the strictest scrutiny) referred every assistance.

Investments in Mines arranged for Capitalists, the condition of the companies, as well as the prospects of the Mines, being first strictly investigated.

Mr. COLLOM having long seen the desirability of an office in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines as a medium, not only for reliable information for the prudent investment of capital, takes this opportunity, in connection with his Patents, of making the above announcement, and trusts by continuing to exercise a sterling attention to the interests of his clients, and a judicious selection of mineral property for investment, which his long acquaintance with the district enables him, he will establish his offices with a lasting reputation, and retain for Mining the rank among commercial enterprises which so many and honourable a pursuit deserves when legitimately carried out.

Mr. COLLOM has lately surveyed extensive Mineral Properties, and, for immediate operation, selected two most valuable Tin Mines, in one of which water power is available. Capitalists desirous of investing can do so upon the most advantageous terms by making early application.

The North Pool Mining Company

(LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £10,000, IN 5000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

£1 per share payable on application; £1 upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Captain HENRY ANTHONY BENNETT, Nelson House, Manchester, and Junior Carlton Club, London

JOHN GURNRY KELLEY BURT, Esq., M.D., Lee, Kent.

RICHARD DUKE, Esq., Lee, Kent.

JAMES SMITH EASTES, Esq., Billiter-street, City.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.

SOLICITOR—GEORGE FREEBORN, Esq.

SECRETARY—EDWARD JOHN BARTLETT.

OFFICES,—30, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a mine situated in the parish of Illogan, in the county of Cornwall, hitherto carried on upon the Cost-book Principle.

The machinery, plant, buildings, &c., on the property are valued at £5000, to

which must be added the costly work accomplished in developing the mine worth at a fair estimate £20,000.

Applications for shares may be made, accompanied with the deposit, to the bankers of the company, the City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, or direct to the offices of the company, No. 30, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

prospectuses, reports, and any further information can be obtained.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for LONDON, and WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., for THE COUNTRY.

EDWARD JOHN BARTLETT, Secretary.

fathom. In the 180 fm. level end, west of cross-cut, the lode is worth 151. per fathom for tin and copper ore. We are pushing on the cross-cut south, at the 190, with all the dispatch possible. There is no change in any other of our workings.

CWM ERFIN.—July 4: The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 45, both east and west of the winze, is on an average 12 in. wide, and will turn out from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 45, going west of Taylor's shaft, is very small, and of no value. I have put the men to cut in north, to see if there is anything to be found in that direction. About 18 fms. west of Taylor's shaft, or 32 fms. back from the present end (in the same level) a part of the lode has taken off very fast to the north; we have driven on it from time to time, in all about 6½ fms., and have resumed the same during the last few days; this part of the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and carrying strong spots of lead ore throughout; I have marked it on the plan in red ink, which you will plainly see at the forthcoming meeting. One stopely only is in course of working over the back of this level, i.e. the lode is 7 ft. wide, and worth, on an average, from 6 to 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 32, going west of Taylor's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of kilaas and carbonate of lime, and impregnated throughout with lead ore; a good deal of water is issuing from the same, and on the whole looking more kindly. The lode in the stopes over the back of the 20, on the south branch, is 6 in. wide, and worth from 7 to 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes on the north side of the lode, under the deep adit level, continues to yield from 8 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The cross-cut is being extended north in the 10, but there is nothing new to report. Should anything fresh occur in either of those bargains, you shall be made acquainted with it in due form.

EAST RHYDIALOG.—James Dunkin, July 5: The weather has been very much against us for the past week for progress in this mine. The lode in the bottom level continues of the same size as last reported; composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and occasional spots of lead. I consider this a very promising lode.

EAST BETON.—J. Vivian and Son, H. Arthur, July 6: Cartwright's shaft, 7 feet below the 34, is fully drained of water; we shall, therefore, set it to sink at our next survey; lode 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and copper ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 34 east is large, producing mundle and copper ore; the tribute pitches continue to yield their usual quantities of copper ore. In Bassett's shaft, 2 fathoms below the 46, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing blende and copper ore. The lode in the 46, east and west, is the same character as the shaft.—Flat-rod shaft: In the cross-cut north, at the 44, we are in daily expectation of intersecting the lode. The 44 fm. level end west, on the same part of lode, is 5 feet wide, composed of flookan, with quartz and copper ore.

EAST TERRAS.—James Harris-James, July 5: The great lode continues to yield good quality tinstone. The shaft sinking in the course of producing a very rich mass of tinstone. I might here remark, in passing, that the prospects on the mine are certainly very cheering.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, July 1: The 120 fm. level cross-cut north to drive, at 81. per fathom; we have about 3 fms. more to drive to get clear of the run that we had some time since; we think this cross-cut a most important feature, because it must intersect Wheal Grenville lode, which is at present so productive in the eastern levels of that mine, and driving towards East Grenville. The 95 to drive east, at 91. 10s. per fm.; the lode is producing stones of yellow ore. The 85 to drive, at 101. per fm.; the lode is yielding stones of ore, and looking very promising; this ore is now 6 ft. behind the winze in the 75, where there is a fine lode, worth 8 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 75 east to drive, at 61. per fathom; the lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The stopes above this level, at 21. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 2½ to 3 tons per fathom. The 65 to drive, at 51. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom. Three stopes above this level, at 55s., 37s. 6d., and 50s. per fathom, and lodes worth respectively 3½, 3½, and 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 75, west from the engine-shaft, is worth 251. per fathom for tin. We are making satisfactory progress with our copper ore dressing, and shall have a good sampling for our next sale.

G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 6: The lode in the 65 east has improved to 3 tons of ore per fathom. Beyond this there is no change in the mine.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell, July 5: There has been no improvement in the mine since last week.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Rickards, July 5: On Saturday last the following bargains were set:—The deep adit cross-cut level to drive south by six men, at 151. per fathom, stented 6 ft., or cut through the Thorn lode. In my communication of yesterday I supposed that we were getting through the lode; but this morning we did not get through it, having cut into another portion still further south, which is similar in character to that passed through before. The shallow adit level to drive west by the side of Thorn lode, by four men, at 31. 5s. per fathom, stented the month, or to hole to the whim-shaft; from all appearances we shall enter the tin ground here by the end of this month, and by forming the communication will place us in a good position for opening up a long run of profitable ground in this direction.

FEDW.—J. Paul, July 4: We are making preparations to start the engine-shaft, to sink to the 35 fm. level, on Monday next, by nine men (after the pay, &c., on Saturday), and every effort will be made to reach a 50 fm. level at the earliest moment possible. The 35 fm. level, east of shaft, is being driven on the north wall of the lode, by six men, at 61. 5s. per fathom, and we propose going on so for 8 or 10 fms., and then cross-cut south through the lode, to prove it under the winze and ore ground seen in the level above. The 35 fm. level west is driving by four men, at 61. 5s. per fathom, also on the north side of the lode, and good stones of lead ore are being broken in the country rock, near the wall of the lode, which we consider is very promising; we intend pushing on here, also, for 8 or 10 fms., from the shaft cross-cut, and then go south through the lode, to prove its width and value. The 23 fm. level is resumed by four men, at 71. per fathom; and the centre, or part of the lode carried, is strongly mixed with lead and blende ores. The winze just behind this end, and down about 3 fms., in a lode worth full 1 ton of lead ore per fathom, will be resumed by six men after the setting, on Saturday next. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, west of shaft, turns out 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom—the same as for some time past. The stopes under the 10 east still holds good in the end of ground, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; the lode at this point has a splendid appearance.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—Wm. Verran, July 6: In driving the 45 fathom level south by the side of the lead lode, the men are making rapid dispatch in a most congenial channel of ground for the production of mineral; the end is fast approaching the south copper lode, which in the western part of the sett shows a fine gossan back, and there is every probability of its being productive of copper ore when intersected in this level. We are pushing this drive with all possible speed by eight men, so that no time may be lost in accomplishing the two fold object of finding the copper lode, and also of reaching a 50 fm. level at the same. Under the magnificent gossan seen in such abundance at surface, and having a great length of ground in that direction, together with the fact that the Harbarrow silver lodes pass through our south ground, we anticipate a successful future in this part of the mine. In sinking the western winze below the deep adit level, on the main copper lode, there is a marked improvement within the last week; the lode is better defined, and producing stones of good quality yellow copper ore, with every indication of some great increased quantities as the winze is deepened; and this being about 70 fms. east of Holmbush great cross-cut, the probability is that we shall have a run of productive ground the whole of that distance, as was the case at Holmbush Mine, and also at Kelly Bray, which are parallel lodes, and in similar strata. We consider our prospects here for lead, copper, and tin sufficient to warrant the anticipation of good and permanent results.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addams, July 5: The ground in the 130, north rise, is now interspersed with branches of white iron, containing blende, and a little lead ore. A winze has been commenced in the bottom of the 115 to communicate with the 130 level, and the western part of the lode is now in the winze, which is producing saving work. The lode is of a very favourable character for improvement. We have resumed the 100 north end by four men, the lode in which is producing saving work, but rather spare for progress. The winze sinking in the bottom of this level is still in the lode without having yet seen either wall; it continues, however, rather spare for progress, and yielding good saving work. In the 100, south from engine-shaft, the lode and ground continues to present a highly favourable appearance, consisting principally of friable quartz, with blende and a little lead ore, but not yet enough of the latter to value. In the 84 south the part of the lode being carried is unproductive to value, but presenting a promising appearance for improvement. The 45, driving north on the west branch, north from Orchard adit-shaft, is unproductive at present to value, but in the end driving south it is yielding 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes generally are without any particular change since our last report, and the same remark will apply to all other operations.

KAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, Geo. Rowe, Jun., July 1: The ground in King's engine-shaft is without change in character, and down 9 fms. 3 ft. below the 95 fm. level. We propose to continue the sinking 6 feet further, in order to complete the 100 fms. level, including a necessary fork. The lode in the 98 fathom level, east of said shaft, has improved in character, producing good stones of ore, with very strong mundle, altogether showing a very kindly appearance for further improvement. The 82 fm. level east is driving on the south part of the lode, which is 5 feet wide, carrying a leader of very strong mundle, intermixed with good quality ore, 2 feet wide by the south wall. The north lode, going east from Moddeford's cross-cut at the 82 west, is 4 feet wide, principally composed of spar, peach, and capel, intermixed with mundle, spots of ore, and a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The lode in Bickley's stopes in the back of the 82 fm. level east is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the 82 fm. level west is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 70 fm. level, east of Williams's winze, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the new winze, sinking below the 70 east, is worth 6 tons of good quality ore per fathom. Our last samplings weighed off yesterday 171 tons 9 cwt.

GOGINAN.—July 4: The lode in the 110, east of winze, is 5 ft. wide, worth 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes over this level, 60 fms. east of winze, the lode is 12 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes over the same level, 50 fms. east of winze, the lode is worth 22 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over this level, 15 fms. east of winze, is large, and yields 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes over 100, 15 fms. east of winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the drift, west of rise, will yield 9 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. At the 60, west of incline plane, the south part of the lode contains good stones of ore at 60 fms. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine continue to produce about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The late rains have given me a little water, and the surface operations are all going on again, but, however, our supply will be exhausted again in a day or two unless we get more rain, which I hope we shall have.

GORSSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—July 5: We are making progress in the driving of the deep adit towards Gorsedd, now in 30 yards; the lode is 2½ feet wide. The stopes below the adit level are producing their usual quantities of lead ore.—Dressing-floor: We have abundance of water, and are proceeding with dressing rapidly.

GLASGOW CARLTON CONSOLS.—Wm. Taylor, July 3: Harvey's Lode: In the 75 east we are rising by the side of the lode to hole to the tribute pitch in the bottom of the 65 for the better working of the same. The lode recently cut in the 52 cross-cut is looking very well. We have commenced driving east and west on its course, worth 121. per fathom in each end; ground moderately easy for working. We shall push on these ends, especially going east, which is all in whole ground; this lode has never been seen east of this cross-cut before, and is, therefore, an important point. The 52 east, from the old workings, is producing stones of ore. The 45 east is worth 41. per fathom. The 35 west is worth 41. per fathom. The lode in the 35 west is worth 121. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 61. per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine are about the same as before reported. The ore last sold, computed 245 tons, weighed off 256 tons.

GREAT LAXHY.—James Barkell, July 5: Owing to the continuance of dry weather we have not a sufficient quantity of surface water to keep the wheels going, consequently the water has been in the engine-shaft for nearly a month past. The 220 fm. level north has been idle for a week past for the same reason. In the 210, driving north, the lode in the end is worth 1001. per fathom; there is a great quantity of water issuing from it, but it is coming chiefly from the bottom of the level, therefore it does not impede our progress in driving as it did in the levels above after passing through the slide. In the 200 the lode in the sump sinking below the level is worth 1001. per fathom, and this ground, which was so wet a little time ago, is now perfectly drained by the 210. In the 190, driving north, the end is keeping rather poor, worth about 151. per fathom, and if it does not improve shortly we shall put the men to cut into the western part of the lode, which in all probability will prove to be the richest part. In the 180 fm. level end there is an improvement, driving north, since last report; the lode is now more than the full width of the level, and consists principally of lead and jack, worth fully 601. per fathom. The 165 fm. level end is worth 101. per fathom, and there is more of the lode standing on each side of the level; we are side shooting the east side of it, about 10 fms. behind the end, where it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 601. per fathom. We shall commence a rise in the roof of this level next week to meet the sump coming down from the 145; the rise will be commenced where the lode is worth about 861. per fathom, and as the sump above referred to is also rich shall be opening out a great height of rich ore ground for stopes as well as ventilating the two levels. The 155 fm. level end is producing a little lead and jack, but it will not half pay the cost of driving. The lode in the sump sink, below the 145 is looking well, and worth about 101. per fathom.—Dumbell's: We shall not be able to get under way to sink the shaft below the 170 for another month; the men are employed in cutting out ground to throw the kibbles in the lodge south of the shaft, and the ends are not sufficiently advanced to enable us to sink; the lode in each end is worth about 1001. per fathom. The 155, driving south, is getting more poor, now worth about 201. per fathom; the same level end, driving north, is worth 501. per fathom, and we expect to hole this end in the course of next month to the sump already sunk down from the 140. The 140 fm. level end, driving north, is worth 601. per fathom, and the sump coming down in advance of it from the 125 is worth 701. per fathom.—Glenroy: The water has been in the bottom of the shaft and the bottom levels for a month past, and until we get more rain to send the wheel on with greater speed we shall not be able to do much there. Part of the men are stopping away a small branch of lead above the 37, and the rest of them we have down here in the old mine.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, July 6: The ground in the adit cross-cut south is pretty much of the same character as when last reported. The branch going east from the adit cross-cut is about 6 in. wide, composed of flookan, containing a little jack, mundle, and grain.

GREAT ROCK.—J. Kemp, July 2: The lode in the 23, east of engine-shaft, is still looking very promising, producing some good lead, and improving very much; from appearances I think we are getting into something very good. All other points are the same as last reported. I have commenced the winze in bottom of the 12 fm. level.

J. Kemp, July 6: I am glad to say that we have a very important discovery in the 23, east of engine-shaft. The lode is improving daily. I send you per train to-day a specimen of lead broken by my own hand. The lode is full of lead equal to the specimen I forward from side to side. I will not say more at present, but will write you again. This is undoubtedly very important, seeing that it is our deepest level in the mine.

GREAT ROYALTON.—Thomas Parkyn, July 5: All points of operation, both in the 22 and adit, are going on well, and the tin coming from the stamps is satisfactory. I hope to hole the whim-shaft from the adit to the 22 through the whim-shaft, which will be a great saving to the mine. We are now putting up the roof to the tin dressing house, and it will be completed this week.

GREAT WESTERN.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, July 5: Fisher's lode: At Mitchell's engine-shaft we commenced this morning to fix the drawing-lift, and in 40, and expect to resume sinking in two or three days from this time. In the 40, driving east of Mitchell's engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 41. per fathom. In this level, driving west, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 101. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 30, west of the shaft, the lode is worth 121. per fathom. In the flat-rod shaft we are fixing pitwork preparatory to sinking below the 30 on the course of the lode.—Middle Lode: Curtil's shaft is sunk 2 fms. 3 ft. below the 35; the lode in the shaft is 2 feet wide, worth 91. per fathom. In the 35, east of the shaft, we have made a communication to the winze sunk from the level above; the lode in the bottom of this winze is worth 121. per fathom. In the 30, driving west, the lode is worth 151. per fathom. In the 30 end, driving west, the lode is worth 31. per fathom. At Andrew's whim-shaft the lode is 18 in. wide, producing some good stones of tin. South Lode: In the 10, west of Will's shaft, we have communicated to the winze sunk from the deep adit, and the back is set on tribute; the lode in this end is worth 41. per fathom. In this level, driving east, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 51. per fathom.—North Lode: In the 20, from surface, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 41. per fathom.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.—D. R. Stickland, July 3: No. 3 lode is looking very promising; lode in the 20, west of shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 31. per fathom. I expect to set at 35s. per fathom; this lode continues to look well for lead, and as we approach the cross-course seen in No. 3, lode, we hope it will still further improve.

July 5: No. 3 lode, west of the cross-course, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, carrying a flookan in the middle of the lode about 8 inches big, producing fine lead and mundle. On the footwall there is another flookan come into the lode 4 in. big; the lode is looking well throughout. No. 2 lode is about 2 ft. wide, with a good sized lead-bearing flookan, about 8 in. wide, all in a blue country.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Wm. Smyth, July 4: In Yachnas new adit, driving west, there is no particular change since last reported on, it continues to yield good saving work.—Smith's Shop End: Here the lode is still small and poor, but from present appearance I think we are near a change for the better.—Sutton's Shaft: There is no change to notice in the stopes since last reported on. The same applies to Owen's lode.—Tynwell Mine: We are pushing on the shaft from the deep adit to the bottom of the mine with all possible speed; we are still getting good lead. There are four men stopping in bottom of the 8 fm. level. In looking quite as well as when last reported on; the rest of the mine are engaged about the shaft. The winding-gear is getting ready at the foundry as fast as possible.

HARLEIGH.—John Kessell, July 1: I have this day inspected the above mines in company with Capt. Lloyd, who kindly showed me everything. We first examined the deep adit level. The lode in the breast can be seen for about 10 ft. wide, and they have not yet reached the footwall. If it keeps the same direction as seen 5 fms. back from the present breast the lode at that point must be 12 or 13 ft. The lode has greatly improved during the last 3 or 4 fms. driving very promising; lode in the 10, west of shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 31. per fathom. The lode in the 10, driving west, is 1 ft. 6 in. of solid sulphur, then 1 in. of flookan, then 3 ft. of mixed sulphur, lead, and blende. The other part of the lode is sulphur, mixed with quartz, as splendid a looking lode as could be seen for making large and rich deposits of mineral. We then went to the middle level. In this the lode is 6 ft. wide. On the north or hanging wall there is of solid sulphur 4 ft., then 2 ft. of sulphur mixed with quartz. The other part of the lode is mixed with lead, blende, and sulphur, as fine a looking lode as can be seen, or desired at this depth. The rise in the back of this level is up 4 fms.; the lode at this point is 1 ft. 6 in. of solid sulphur. The other part of the lode is mixed with lead, blende, sulphur, and quartz. Taking all the points of operation and the general character of the lode, I rest assured the proprietors of the Harleith Mine have a sound, valuable, good property, and one that will become permanently remunerative. You will see the deeper the lode is opened on the richer and larger it is. Everything warrants the expectation of an extraordinarily rich property.

HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.—Hugh Stevens, July 6: We are clearing Batten's lode, and also a shaft on Polkinghorne's lode, with all possible dispatch, and by next week we shall have completed them. We are also working a good progress in clearing on these lodes. James's shaft is holed to the back of the 10, and I think by the end of this week it will be thoroughly cleared and secured to the bottom of the level.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, July 6: In the 120, west of Bailey's shaft, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and consists of capels, quartz, mundle, and ore, worth 1½ ton per fathom, and is healthy. In the 110 west we continue to drive by the side of the lode, and the ground is favourable for progress. The lode in the 110, driving west, is 11 ft. wide, worth 121. per fathom; value; it is a magnificent course of ore worth fully 1201. per fathom. In the two stopes in the back of the 110 the lode in each is worth 251. per fathom. In the 100 west driving is continued by the side of the lode, and fair progress is being made. In the deep adit level south the ground admits of tolerably fair progress being made.

HOBBS HILL (Telegram).—P. Temby, July 7: Important improvement on the north side of the elvan cut into ancient workings, bottom of which rich for tin; samples forwarded.

MINING UNION.—Nicholls, July 6: Low's Shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level north is 2 ft. wide, composed of chert and spar, and worth for lead 6 cwt. per fathom. We have commenced to sink a sump in the bottom of the level as at first; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of lead.—Fine Shaft: The sinking of this shaft is suspended for a short time, and the men are placed at Boundary shaft to drive the 100 yard level north when they have cleared the stuff from the bottom of the winze, and fixed ladders from the 80 to the 100 yard level, which will be completed in a few days. The pitch in the back of the 60 yard level south is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch in the bottom of the 40 yard level south is worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch in the back of the 100 yard level, south of Brabner's shaft, is worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

NEW CHOW HILL.—Thos. Trelease, A. Kent, July 4: In looking at the 100 to-day we find in the end driving east the wall of the lode to be very regular, but no favourable change has taken place in the character of the lode as yet, and good progress is being made in exploring the same. We are getting on very well with clearing the 35 west, now cleared over 40 fathoms. We are also glad to say that we have met with a very promising piece of lode in the bottom of the level producing nice stones of lead ore; this we have seen for the last 4 fms. clearing; it looks as if the old level was driven over the back of it; we hope it may lead to something valuable, but nothing can be done in the way of proving it until the old workings are cleared.

NEW DALE.—R. Nines, July 4: During the past week we have driven the 75 north 8 ft.; during the latter part of the driving the vein has been much more mixed with blende, and is consequently more promising for lead; the water is more spread, and issuing from all parts of the vein; the end is exceedingly wet for driving, but is a good indication for ore. In the 75 south we have driven 4 ft.; the ground here is without change to notice, but looks very promising for ore. We have been obliged to have the assistance of the men from here to fill the kibbles. The new pipe, on Johnson's, although the rider is not cut out in it is getting less, and the vein is yielding more ore, and still likely to continue improving.—Holly Bank: The ground is getting much more thick and spare for driving; we have not, therefore, driven more than 4 ft. here; some of the men have left, but I shall fill their places again as soon as I can, as it is most important we should get under the old workings with as little delay as possible.

NEW HENDRA.—W. Rowe, July 1: Our pay and setting took place to-day. We have set the deep adit to drive at 41. 10s. per fathom for the month. The lode in the end is producing tin in saving quantities, and some very rich stones occasionally. During the last month we have intersected two small branches, which also produce a little tin. Our ventilation has been had in the adit end, and we have found it necessary to put on a pair of men to clear up a shaft and sink to the deep adit. When this is done much greater facilities will be afforded for driving the end, &c. Our tributers are now clearing out the old workings, and we expect shortly to meet with tin ground. The tributers

are working with good spirit, and appear confident of success, as they are saying from the rubbish good stones of tin.

NEW HINGSTON.—G. Rickard, July 6: We are pushing on the preliminary works with all possible dispatch, and expect to have the boiler on the mine on Saturday, which will enable us to make a completion of the engine without delay, and look forward to a bright and prosperous future in the development of this mine.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, July 6: We are getting on very well clearing the eastern adit in search of Peever lode, and as soon as anything new takes place I will write to you at once; while this work was being done we have stopped the large engine in order to save fuel, and should it be found necessary again to put it to work, we can drain Nicholson's shaft in or about a couple of days. The engine men are now making a thorough good clean of the engine.

NEW VICTORIA (Ashburton).—W. Skewis, W. George, Jun., July 3: The 35 cross-cut south is driven into the south lode about 6 feet; so far it has been very hard and troublesome, and this I think will continue until we get through the lode. It contains a large quantity of mundle, and nearly the whole of it is thickly intermixed with strong yellow copper ore. I think it of a better quality than was found on the north side of the lode in cutting through it in the upper levels, where the best part is on the south side of the lode, and I expect from present results in the 96 a decided improvement as we reach the south side. I have sent a sample to be assayed for copper, and am going to assay some this afternoon for tin. In the 66 east, on the south lode, the part carrying is improving in appearance, yielding an increasing quantity of copper, and looks favourable for still further improvement. This lode, in my opinion, when properly laid open, will not fail to become a profitable one.

W. Skewis, July 4: I have carefully assayed the sample of the stuff I brought with me on Saturday from the 96 fm. level, and find that it does not contain any tin. The enclosed gives you Mr. Harvey's result for copper and silver:—Produce: Copper, 5½ per cent.; silver, 3 ozs. in the ton.

NEW WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—J. Tonkin, July 4: At the engine-shaft the north part of the lode is 3 ft. wide, of the same character as last reported. We have not cut into the south part during the month, but intend to do so next week. In the 30 cross-cut north the No. 2 tin lode is not reached yet, but we are making fair progress in driving. At the shaft on the copper lode the men have been engaged most of the time since my last in timbering the shaft and fixing ladder-rod. We hope now to sink without any interruption. In the adit end east the lode has considerably improved in the last week. It is now about 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. I have put two of the shaft-men, with two boys, here for the week, to ascertain if this change will be permanent; if so, we shall soon open a valuable piece of tin ground in the east hill.

NEW WHEAL GRYLLE.—P. Floyd, July 5: In the 12, driving west of Cook's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 41. per fathom; by extending this end about 3 fms. further west we shall intersect the run of tin ground east of the great cross-course, when we expect a great improvement will take place. In the rise in back of the 12, west of Cook's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 51. per fm. We expect by the end of this month to be in a position to set two pitches at a moderate tribute east and west of said rise.

OLD GUNNSLAKES.—F. Phillips, July 5: We have driven about 2 fathoms east at the bottom of the shaft, and I think have just reached the eastern part of the cross-course, but have not had time to get far enough to be able to say anything as to its character or value. If what we have touched to day proves to be part of the wall of the cross-course, I expect I may be able to say something about it in my next. I shall push on as fast as possible to do so.

PARYS.—T. Mitchell, July 6: The 100 east, on S. B. course, is yielding a little ore of good quality, and improving. The ground in the 100 cross-cut, driving towards the Carregy-doll lode, is changing, and getting more mineralised. The 90, driving west, on the Carregy-doll, is yielding about 5 tons of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The cross-cut at the 50, driving on the Carregy-doll, is mixed with quartz, blende, and copper ore. We are now saving a small quantity of ore in the 80, driving east of cross-cut, on S. B. course, contains patches of ore, and as we advance in this direction we expect to open up tribute ground. At the 80, near Gwen's shaft, we expect soon to hole a piece of ground, which will afford good ventilation for this part of the mine. At the 65, west of Gwen's, we are also driving to hole a piece of ground for ventilation, when we have about 2 fms. more to drive. The 30, east of Dyer's, is yielding some good ore, and improving. The adit end at Morfad is looking very promising, and producing stones of copper ore of a strong quality. The tribute department is without much alteration.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, July 1: Sump: The lode in the 150 east, being still in the cross-course, is in an unsettled state, and we cannot report its value, but it produces rich stones of tin. The lode in the 150 west is worth 401. per fathom. The lode in the 140 west is worth 141. per fathom. The lode in the pitch in the bottom of this level produces 10 cwt. of black tin per cubic fathom for 12 ft. wide. In the 120 north the ground is still favourable for rising, lode producing occasional stones of tin.—Street: In the 47 east the lode is worth 121. per fathom. In the 47 west the lode is worth 201. per fathom.—Cobler's: In the 120 west the lode is worth 121. per fathom.—North: In the 90 west the lode is worth 151. per fathom. In the 90 fm. level rise the lode is worth 61. per fathom. In the 80 west the lode is worth 61. per fathom. In the 70 west the lode is worth 101. per fathom. In the 60 west the lode is worth 81. per fathom. In the 55 west the lode is worth 91. per fathom.—Cardozo's: The lode in the 20 at the shaft produces stones of tin. In the rises towards this shaft the lode is unproductive. Nothing of any importance has been intersected in either of the cross-courses last report. We sold this day, at Biscoe, 13 tons 19 cwt. 3 gr. 11 lb. of black tin, at 821. per ton, for 1471. 7s. 6d. No other changes to report.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, July 1: The principal point of operation continue to open out satisfactorily. In the 70 west we are at present cutting in south to find the footwall of lode, but as yet it is not seen, although 4 ft. of the lode has already been shown. The rise above the 50 east is worth 121. per fathom, and the north lode in the 50 west looks very promising. A stop in the back of the 14, east of Sarah's, is worth about 121. per fatho a.

West Pink the 17 is being cleared of stuff as fast as possible.

PENHALLS VOR.—W. H. Marshall, H. Martin, July 3: At our pay, on Friday last, we set to the shaftmen to continue their bargain of sinking the engine-shaft below the 150, at 171. 10s. per fathom, by 16 men; the lode is of much the same character as last advised. We hope to reach the 160 by the end of next week.

PENNERLEY.—Wm. Nancarrow, J. Delbridge, July 5: The lode in the 130, driving east on Big Ore lode, is much as last reported, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 120, driving west on Big Ore lode, is worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 80 fm. level cross-cut, from Big Ore lode, towards the Warm Water, no lode is yet, but the ground is letting out more and more, which makes us think we are very near the lode. There is no change in the 70, on Big Ore lode, since our last report, but we do expect an improvement here soon, judging from the level above. The 60 west, on Big Ore lode, is looking better; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fathom, and bids fair for a further improvement. The winze sinking below this level is worth for 9 ft. long 3 tons per fathom. The 40 east, on Warm Water lode, is worth 3 tons per fathom. In the 44, east of Bland's shaft, on Big Ore, the lode is at present small and poor. There is no change in the 44, on Warm Water lode, east or west, since last week's report.—Potter's Pit: The lode in the 25, west of the level, has become small, producing stones of ore, and has a kindly appearance, but it appears we have passed through the branch or pipe of ore, yet hope to meet with the second one in a very short time. All the stopes throughout the mine are looking the same as reported last week.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—J. Nance, July 4: Flat-rod shaft is down 9 fms. below the 30, where the lode is presenting a good appearance, and most productive; it is 3 ft. wide, producing plenty of peach, which is considered a good feature for tin, and worth full 81. per fathom. In the 30 fm. level, west of shaft, we are still driving the lode, and the lode is letting out more and more, which makes us think we are very near the lode. There is no change in the 70, on Big Ore lode, since our last report, but we do expect an improvement here soon, judging from the level above. The 60 west, on Big Ore lode, is looking better; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fathom, and bids fair for a further improvement. The winze sinking below this level is worth for 9 ft. long 3 tons per fathom. The 40 east, on Warm Water lode, is worth 3 tons per fathom. In the 44, east of Bland's shaft, on Big Ore, the lode is at present small and poor. There is no change in the 44, on Warm Water lode, east or west, since last week's report.—Potter's Pit: The lode in the 25, west of the level, has become small, producing stones of ore, and has a kindly appearance, but it appears we have passed through the branch or pipe of ore, yet hope to meet with the second one in a very short time. All the stopes throughout the mine are looking the same as reported last week.

The lode in was being worth 80l. to 35l. per fathom. The slopes west of cross-cut, in the drift, at 45. 4s. per fathom; lode worth 12l. per fathom; and the slope east of cross-cut at 4s. per fathom. Lode worth 12l. per fathom. We are pleased to say the mine is looking very well. Our interest in it is producing more tin than at any former time, and the tribute pitches are yielding fair average tinstuff. We think our tin sale will exceed the amount we stated for the general meeting of the adventurers.

(-). R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 6: The men are clearing ground at the 110 preparatory to driving. In the 100 east no lode has been taken down since our last report. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is worth 100l. per fathom. The lode in the slope in back of this level is worth 140l. to 150l. per fathom. At the 90 shaft the lode is worth 30l. per fathom. The winze sinking below this level is worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80 is worth 35l. per fathom. The three stops above this level are worth 32l. per fathom each. We have commenced to drive the 66 east, where the lode is worth 15l. per fathom.

WHEAL KIFTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, J. Williams, July 1: New Shaft—Pryor's Lode : No change to remark in this shaft during the week. In the 118, driving west of shaft, no lode has been taken up since our last report. In the 118, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth 10l. per fathom, with a fine appearance. No lode has been taken up in the 108, east or west, during the week, consequently no change. In the 94, driving west of shaft, the lode is much the same as when last reported, worth for tin 16l. per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south of the 94 east, is of much the same character as heretofore. In the 82, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 7l. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 54, west of shaft, the lode is poor. In the rise in the back of the 34, east of shaft, the men are raising on the lode.—Old Lode, in the 82, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth 10l. per fathom.

WHEAL LUOY.—W. Harris, July 5: The carbons is looking well ; I never saw it looking better. We sold tinstone yesterday that three men raised in four weeks to the amount of 32l., and if there were proper facilities at the mine they would have raised half as much again; but as it is now it will confirm what I said about the matter, and the more I see of it the better I like it, and I am fully persuaded that Wheal Lucy will prove a great prize to the shareholders. There are several very kindly lodes which traverse the sett, which was wrought by the ancients to a comparatively shallow depth, but from which considerable profitable returns were made, independently of the carbons I have referred to. Our best output brought 2l. 11s. 4d. per 22 gallons.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Joseph Harris, James Stevens, James Skeat, July 5: The cross-cut in the 250, at Clymo's shaft, is extended 26 fms. towards the lode. The lode in the 240 north is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom. In the same level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. The lode in the 230 north is 2¼ ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. In the same level south the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom. In the 120 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fathom. The lode in the 200 north is 3 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 100 north is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. The slopes continue to yield their usual quantity of ore.

WHEAL PLENTY.—J. Johns, July 6: We have cleared and timbered a long piece of the adit level, and find the water is going down in the Tin shaft, but cannot yet get into the end.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, July 1: In the 55, east of cross-course, the lode produces a little tin, and lets out much water; ground hard for driving.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Bray, July 6: The lode in the 26, east of shaft, is worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 20, east of shaft, is worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the 40 east is worth 20l. per fathom. The lode in the slopes east is worth 30l. per fathom. No improvement in the adit level since last report. We started our new drawing-machine on Tuesday last, which works well.

WILDDON.—H. Rickard, July 5: Our progress in clearing out the sink below the adit has been rather slow, in consequence of the lift that we have borrowed being so very small, and the slime being rather too thick to pass through it; the water being but trifling, however, I wrote by Sam to haul all cleared, and soon make known to you the result. I have taken on another man to keep the clearing going night and day, one that worked in the bottoms last time, who speaks to the same effect—that as soon as the slime is drawn out there is a lode worth 100l. per fathom staring you in the face. This assertion will soon be discovered whether a fact or otherwise. We find splendid stones of tin in clearing, but the workings above this place are very extensive.

NORTH POOL MINE—SPECIAL REPORT.

July 6.—We are making good progress in sinking Ballarat shaft under the 52, being now down a little below the 60, and the daily improvement which is taking place is of the most encouraging description, leading us to look forward to the early discovery of a rich body of metal. The lode has increased to a width of 6 ft., and its composition is rapidly changing, and becoming of the quality of that found at Gregory with insect holes, and a large proportion of copper ore in the lode than before, showing that it is only an increased depth that is wanted to render this again the rich property which it formerly was. We shall now quickly reach the 62, and it will be advisable to continue the sinking without a moment's delay. We are much pleased to be able to report so favourably. It is most interesting to note the daily improvement in the lode.—JOSEPH VIVIAN AND SONS, FRANCIS CLIMO.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 40.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Market very active for Chontales, 2½ to 2¾; Grenville, 3¼ to 7; Kast Grenville, 3¼ to 3½; Tincroft, 52 to 54; Pennerley, 4¼ to 4½; Carn Brae, 140 to 145; Bog, 3½ to 3¾; Great Vor, 10 to 10½; Agar, 1½ to 1¾; East Van, 10 to 11.

SUNDAY.—The daily demand for Carn Brae, 142½ to 147½; West Frances, 5 to 5½; Grenville, 6¼ to 7; Kast Grenville, 3¼ to 3½; Treleigh Wood, 37½ to 38½; Chontales, 3¼ to 3½; Gwydyr Park, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Agar, 24s. to 26s.; North Roskear, 24 to 26; Pennerley, 4¼ to 4½; Cook's Kitchen, 28 to 29; Great Vor, 9½ to 10½; and Tincroft, 53 to 55, being advanced prices.

TUESDAY.—The market continues active for Carn Brae, at 142½ to 145; West Frances, 50 to 52½; Grenville, 6¼ to 7½; Kast Grenville, 3¼ to 3½; East Van, 10 to 11; Van Consoia, 1¼ to 1½; Wood, 37½ to 38½; Tincroft, 52 to 54; Chontales, 2½ to 3½; Wheat Agar, 1½ to 1¾; and Gwydyr Park, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

WEDNESDAY.—Market moderately active for Great Vor, at 10 to 10½; Grenville, 6¼ to 7½; Utah, 16 to 17; West Frances, 50 to 52½; Chontales, 2 to 2½, fully paid; Great Laxey, 16 to 16½; and Wheat Agar, 1½ to 1¾. Flatter for Pennerley, at 4¼ to 4½; Bog, 3¼ to 3½; Carn Brae, 140 to 145; Kast Lovell, 16 to 16; North Roskear, 24 to 25; and Eberhardt, 35 to 36.

THURSDAY.—Active market for Granite, at 34 to 35; Tincroft, 52 to 53; Treleigh Wood, 37½ to 37¾; Crebor, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Cook's Kitchen, 28 to 39; Great Wheel Vor, 10½ to 10¾; Chontales, 2 to 2½; and Wheat Agar, 24s. to 26s.

FRIDAY.—Market moderately active for Tincroft at 52 to 54; Treleigh Wood, 35 to 40; Wheat Agar, 24s. to 26s.; South Condurrog, 6 to 6½; Cook's Kitchen, 28 to 29; Great Vor, 10½ to 10¾; Bog, 3¼ to 3½; Bronffroy, 2¼ to 2½; Carn Brae, 135 to 140; East Van, 9 to 9½; Kast Lovell, 14 to 15; Kast Grenville, 3¼ to 3½; Great Laxey, 16 to 16½; Gwydyr Park, ¾ to 1; New Victoria, 1½ to 1¾; Chontales, 2 to 2½, fully paid; Eberhardt, 35 to 36; West Frances, 50 to 54; Pacific 30s. to 29s.; Thornhill Beef, 22s. 6d. to 35s.; Utah, 15 to 16.

MECHANICAL PUDDLING.—

A valuable little pamphlet, explaining the many important advantages realised by Danks' patent revolving puddling-furnace, has just been issued by Mr. GEORGE RYLAND, of Birmingham. The invention has been in most successful operation for upwards of 2½ years, especially in the United States; and from the results obtained certainly seems worthy of more extended appreciation in this country than it has hitherto received. In 1868 Mr. Williams, manager for Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., admitted that the mechanical pudler worked most successfully, but stated that it had not been brought into general use simply because up to that time it had been impossible to find for it a suitable lining. It seems that all difficulties have now been overcome by the adoption of a particular iron ore found in America as a lining material, which, in the process of wearing away, combines with the iron without deteriorating its quality.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.—

The number for July is an unusually interesting one, each of the original articles relating to matters attracting much present attention, whilst the notices of scientific books, and the compiled portion of the volume, appear to have been arranged with care and judgment. The articles embrace accounts of the late discovery of photography, pneumatic transduction, the science of money, early geological records of man, experiments upon a spiritualist with a view to facilitate the establishment of a psychological society, a jet of sand as a mechanical agent, and of other matters. There are no less than 17 books noticed, and the record of "Progress in Science" is of considerable length, and contains a very large number of extracts from the various scientific periodicals published more frequently than once a quarter. The amount of valuable information that may be obtained from the perusal of the volume is considerable.

"WHAT PAYS BEST."—

This unpretending little pamphlet is in reality an exhaustive treatise upon mining investments. It contains information of the greatest interest to investors in such securities. The remarks upon existing abuses, and suggestions for their reform, are evidently written by one of long experience and shrewd observation. The author is John H. Marlborough, of London, and his price of the work is 1s. The pamphlet is full of facts and figures, which affords the price of shares. To the uninitiated this brochure will prove an invaluable guide.

MINING INVESTMENTS.—

Mr. A. Wm. Thomas and Co.'s Monthly Investment Circular for July contains some useful remarks upon the position and prospects of the various mining companies, and also gives a list of the dividends and profits of the various companies, and agents' reports, and other particulars of great interest to the public. The circular is well printed, and is at present attracting attention. There is a well-selected share list, and the circular generally appears to be very carefully arranged.

THE BORING-MACHINE.—

The boring-machine at Dolcoath has ceased to work. Mr. Doering closed his engagement at the end of June. We regret this termination of another attempt to apply mechanical power to aid the miner in deep and hard ground mines. The machine is said to have worked with success in many of the foreign mines, and we widely expect to see the time when the principle will be successfully applied in Cornwall.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—

Confusion, giddiness, flushes, pain of the head, with other indications of cerebral disorder, premonitory signs of coming illness, should have early attention, or palpitation of the heart, and feelings about the heart will succeed, and finally lead to more serious symptoms. Holloway's reliable pills, after their most constant and happiest results in dispelling these morbid feelings, cleaning the purged tongue, rousing the torpid bowels, and removing the languor and flatulence which are always oppressive after taking food. No medicine is so well calculated to restore the digestive functions, or so potent to soothe the nervous system. The dyspeptic, by taking these purifying pills, will substitute ease for pain, and once more renew vigour in the wasting body.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been active, and a very large large amount of business has been transacted in lead mines, and in the recently-introduced companies for working the mines on the Pacific Coast. Utah shares have risen to 6 prem., and have been largely bought for investment. The last 80 tons of crude bullion, which realised 40¢ per ton, being 1/2 in excess of the vendor's statement, was taken from the bottom of the mine. Telegrams received during the week are all of a confirmatory character. The written reports from the commission sent out from this country are expected next week. One of the agents appointed by the company estimates the reserves at 20,000 tons, and considering that the works were only commenced in December last, the deposit must be of a very extraordinary character. Eberhardt, 4 to 35; a dividend of 20s. has been declared. The report of the directors, to be submitted at the meeting on Thursday, appears in another column. Sweetland Creek, 1 1/2 to 4 1/2; by the last advices a blast was about to be put in the middle of the channel, which was calculated to bring down about 100,000 tons of auriferous gravel. Mineral Hill Debentures, 6 to 8; a telegram has been received of a satisfactory nature. Birdseye Creek, 1/2 to 3/4 prem.; the particulars of the first clean-up from the Uncle Sam claim, belonging to this company, is expected during the coming week. The shares in the Malasoa Gold Washing Company, in New Granada, have, it is said, been privately subscribed for during the week. Pacific, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; the reports are of a more encouraging character. Colorado Terrible, 6 to 6 1/2; South Aurora, 6 1/2 to 7. St. John del Rey shares have improved during the week, closing 31 1/2 to 32 1/2. The shares in other Brazilian Mines have been neglected. Almada are steady at 1/2 to 3/4 prem. In lead mines an improvement is announced in Van, where the ore in the 45 west is valued at 10 tons per cubic fathom. The sale on Thursday, 430 tons lead and 100 tons blende, realised over 5650¢; price, 53 to 55, ex div. East Van, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; these shares have been largely bought during the past week, and a favourable opinion is entertained of the future of the company, as the workings are on the Van lode. A cross-cut has been commenced to intersect the Van lode, and important results are expected at an early period. Bog, 10 to 3 1/2; the clearing up of the shaft below the 70 is proceeding satisfactorily. Tankerville, 18 to 18 1/2; the new drawing power has been completed, and it is expected that the returns will be considerably increased; the mine is reported as looking well. Pennerley, 10 to 4 1/2; the report, which appears in another column, is satisfactory, and important discoveries are looked for at an early date.

Roman Gravel, 19 to 19½; the recently reported discoveries maintain their last quoted value. Perkins Beach, 1½ to 2; the ore on the Pump-sump and Chimney Pipe lodes are reported as richer, and of a character similar to that found in the adjoining mine, Snailbeach. The cross-cut south to intersect the great spar vein is letting out a large quantity of water, and an intermediate lode is expected in this part. The only feature in tin mines is the continued firmness of shares in Carn Brea and Tincroft, and a heavy fall in East Lovell; last quoted, 13½ to 14.

In Copper Mines Devon Consols are firm, and Cape Coppers have risen to 8½. 9½ p.m. The closing quotations are as follows:—Cae-gynon, 1 to 1½; Devon Great Consols, 102½ to 107½; East Caradon, 4 to 4½; East Grenville, 3½ to 3¾; Great Laxey, 16½ to 17; Great Wheal Vor, 10½ to 10¾; Marke Valley, 6 to 6½; Tincroft, 52 to 54; West Chiverton, 22½ to 23½; Wheal Grenville, 6; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1½; St. John del Rey, 3½ to 3½; Tiquaril, 8 to 8½ dis.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Since the unexpectedly favourable disposal of the French Loan more capital is ready to be invested in mines than for a long time past, nevertheless prices have not been much affected, excepting the natural decline of Mining Company of Ireland shares, in consequence of the non-declaration of a dividend at their last half-yearly meeting, and the unexpected neglect of Connoree shares since their conversion into stock. Under these circumstances Wicklow Copper shares have acquired a prominent position, commanding at present the best price of any of our marketable mine shares, they averaging from 6½ to 6½ 5s. (2½ 10s. paid.) Mining Company of Ireland is gradually recovering from the recent heavy fall, and buyers are found at 6½ 12s. 6d., or 7s. 6d. discount. Killaloe Slate Quarry shares have receded from 25s. to 23s. 6d., remaining flat. It is rumoured in Dublin that Mr. Jehu Hitchens, the most experienced mining engineer the directors could select, has within the last few days been inspecting Connoree Mines. No doubt his report will in due time be circulated among the shareholders, and otherwise be made public ere long. Meanwhile we have heard that he is generally much pleased with this mine of ancient celebrity, more particularly with the recent discovery of a strong copper lode, probably more than 30 ft. wide, at present chiefly composed of copper of low produce, which is likely to improve in greater depth.

At Redruth Tackling, on Thursday, 1975 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 7544½. 0s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 101½; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 34 16s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 128 tons. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 1.	1912	101	8	0	6½	25 14 0
June 22.	4196	101	8	0	6½	25 14 0
July 6.	1975	101	0	0	6½	25 14 0

Compared with the last sale, the standard has slightly advanced.

The LISBON STEAM TRAMWAYS COMPANY, with a capital of 200,000, in shares of 100 each, under the chairmanship of His Excellency the Duke of Saldanha (Envoy Extraordinary from the Government of Portugal), with John Chapman as deputy-chairman, and the most powerful and influential direction that has appeared upon a prospectus for some time past, has been formed, under the immediate patronage of the King of Portugal, for the purpose of giving the City of Lisbon the advantages of communication by means of steam tramways on the public roads, with the important districts of Cintra and Torres Vedras. The Larmanjat system will be adopted, and a speed of 12 to 15 miles an hour will be maintained. It is confidently believed that the enterprise will give dividends of from 45 to 25 percent. per annum. The prospectus, which contains all the information that can possibly be desired, will be found in another column.

The SNOWDRIFT SILVER MINING AND REDUCTION COMPANY, with a capital of 75,000, in shares of 25 each, has issued its prospectus. The object of the enterprise is to acquire and work the Snowdrift and Daniel Peters lodes (which are only about one mile from the celebrated Colorado Terrible Mines), with reduction works and ample water rights. The prospectus, with accompanying reports, are published in this day's Journal, and in another column the prospects of the undertaking are more fully referred to.

The TALIESIN MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 30,000, in 6000 shares of 50 each, has been formed for the development of a mineral property situated in Cardiganshire. The sett comprises about 150 acres, and is held under lease for 27 years, at a royalty of 1-14th; the property is located in that part of the county so long celebrated for the production of lead ores containing a large percentage of silver. Several practical men have examined the property, and report that there are no less than ten lodes visible at the surface, but only two have been worked upon to any extent. The engineer reports that the workings will yield from 15 cwt. to 2 tons of ore per fathom, but in the following estimates of the result of working the mine he has taken the moderate average of 1 ton only, and at that rate the profit will be sufficient, after providing for wear and tear and renewals, to pay a dividend of 25 percent. on the paid-up capital. If, however, the mines be opened out as proposed there is no doubt in his mind that the quantity of lead will be found in much greater proportion. Calculating the yield at 1 ton only per fathom, the directors state that they have satisfied themselves that the working of the mines at the present levels will yield immediately a fair profit. It is also stated that by vigorously extending and developing the property at lower levels the mines will under proper management become as valuable as any in this well-known district, and prove remunerative.

The OLD TREBURGETT SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY are inviting subscriptions for the second issue of 10,000 shares, of 10 each. The capital of the company is 30,000, of which 20,000 has been already taken up, leaving the present 10,000 shares to be placed. The amount of work done and the prospects of the undertaking can be judged of from the prospectus, which, with a section of the workings, will be found in another column. The value attaching to the mine arises principally from the rich silver ores, which in former workings were not recognised, and were consequently thrown upon the rubbish heaps. The first parcels of lead, silver, and blende raised from all parts of the old workings have just been sold by public tender, and realised for the first quality ores 23½ 12s. 6d.; 23½ 2s.; 3½ 15s. 6d. per ton respectively, the second quality ores fetching, of course, less. It is anticipated that the deeper the mine is worked the richer will be the produce, especially of the silver ore, and consequently that higher prices will be obtained than those named. There are likewise two powerful parallel argentiferous lodes unworked in the sett, which will be developed without delay. The property was successfully worked some forty years ago as a lead mine, but the cutting of a cross lode caused such trouble with the water—only a small 32-inch engine being on the mine—that operations were subsequently suspended. It is confidently anticipated that if only 1 ton of silver-lead and blende ores be raised per day it will give returns more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 15 percent. on the total capital. With regard to the present position of the company for carrying on the operations at the mine, Capt. Hancock writes that the machinery consists of a good 50-in. pumping-engine, 22-inch drawing-engine, with crusher attached, capable of crushing any amount of ore they may have. After their pitwork is rearranged they will be in a position to prosecute the mine vigorously to any reasonable depth.

The TAMAR CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 12,000, in shares of 12 each, has been formed for the purpose of working a valuable mineral property, bounded on the west by the River Tamar and on the south-west by Devon Great Consols; it is about a mile square, and contains five known lodes, embedded in highly mineralised and very congenial killas, forming a junction near the shaft. The royalty has been fixed at 1-20th on silver-lead and 1-30th on tin, copper, &c., and the purchase money has been fixed at 2000, in cash and 7000, in fully paid shares. It is considered that the 3000, remaining for working capital will be sufficient to fully prove and properly work the mine. The late Captain Thos. Moyle reported that with proper and economical working the mine could not fail to become a productive and remunerative one. Capt. Thos. Gidley expressed the opinion that the future workings on the

lodes in the sett will leave a great profit to the adventurers, in addition to very shortly paying all costs of the mine. These views are confirmed by other agents who have inspected the property.

At Trumpet Consols Mine meeting, on June 30, the accounts showed a credit balance of 3140. 13s. 3d. A dividend of 10 per share was declared; the shares subdivided into 4000. Capt. R. Quentrell, J. Rowe and J. Glynn say:—“We think the mine altogether has never looked better than at the present time, and we have raised more tin during the past quarter than in the previous one.”

At West Wheal Toigus meeting, on June 29, the accounts showed a loss of 1370. 4s. 1d. on the four months' working, and a debit balance of 5821. 7s. 2d. A call of 3d. per share was made. Capt. John Hancock, William Gribble, and James Vigors say:—“The first sale of ores for the next account realised 1075, and we estimate that the second sale will be about 1300. We do not think the cost will be less than that for the previous four months.”

At the Sierra Buttes Gold Mining Company board meeting, on June 8, the directors declared an interim dividend of 2s. per share.

The shares of the Lisbon Steam Tramways Co. are 24 to 2½ prem. The shares of the Ajax (Big Indian) Silver Mine have been dealt in to-day at 1 premium.

The letters of allotment and regret in the Swansea Smelting and Silver Mining Company were issued last evening. We understand a very large number more than could be allotted were applied for.

UTAH.—Messrs. Buel, Bateman, of this city, have shipped 80 tons of bullion to Omaha; this firm will shortly be in a position to ship 80 tons daily no small quantity for one firm.—Salt Lake City Herald, June 16, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE AJAX (BIG INDIAN) SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CAPTAIN AND MANAGER of the above Mine, at COLORADO.

Applications to be by letter only, addressed to the Secretary, enclosing testimonials. W. C. CRANE, Secretary.

2, Gresham-buildings, Guildhall.

TO PRACTICAL COAL BORERS.

WANTED, TWO YOUNG MEN, with a few years' experience of COAL BORING, and of steady and industrious habits, for SERVICE under the GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD. Salary £300 per annum. Passage free to Hyderabad. Medical certificates of fitness for out-door employment in a tropical climate will be required. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, to be addressed to “H. J.” 8, Clement's-lane, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, to proceed to the United States, a COMPETENT AGENT, thoroughly acquainted with the SMELTING of ARGENTIFEROUS LEAD ORES, to TAKE CHARGE of the ERECTION of SMELTING WORKS, and superintend them afterwards. Liberal terms to a first-class man. Address, “Smelter,” 20, Buckingham-street, Strand, London.

WANTED, an UNDERVIEWER, at a large Colliery in the SOUTH YORKSHIRE DISTRICT, working the Barnsley Seam of Coal, and raising over 200,000 tons a year. Apply to Mr. T. W. JEFFCOCK, 18, Bank-street, Sheffield.

WANTED, in the City, a GENTLEMAN of INFLUENCE to ACT as SECRETARY to a FIRST-CLASS FRESHOLD MINING COMPANY. One already acting in that capacity will be preferred. Address, “Agent,” MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND 85-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, from 10 ft. to 10½ ft. stroke, with or without two Cornish boilers. Lowest price, and where to be inspected, to be forwarded to Messrs. JOHN HOCKING and SON, Engineers, Trewirgill-terrace, Redruth.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND CONDENSING ENGINE, for PUMPING and DRAWING; cylinder from 25 to 30 inch. Address, stating particulars, T. HUGHES, 59, Seel-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder not less than 36 inches, stroke 9 feet. Address, DALTON HEMATITE MINING COMPANY, Ulverston.

PITWORK WANTED (secondhand) for the GELLYGAER COLLIERY, in the County of GLAMORGAN.

SPECIFICATION OF MATERIALS REQUIRED.

FOURTEEN GIRDDERS:—TIMBER. If oak be used they must not be less than 13 inches square. If pitch pine they must not be less than 15 inches square. Seven will have to be cut into lengths of about 13 feet. Seven will have to be cut into lengths of about 21 feet.

HORIZONTAL RODS:—About 1200 feet, not less than 13 in. square, each length not to exceed 36 ft.

IRONWORK.

Strapping plates and pins to fit the horizontal rods. Four pairs of hammered iron caps, with gibs and cutters. One double power crab winch, with brake, to lift 7 tons.

Tenders, including delivery at Cardiff, or at the Colliery, to be addressed to: LOBSON, BROWN, AND ADAMS, Mining Engineers, Cardiff.

A GENTLEMAN, having good City Offices, and who for many years has been intimately known in connection with the Rail and Iron Trade, wishes to ADD to his PRESENT BUSINESS of IRON MERCHANT the LONDON AGENCY of any GOOD WORKS, either on the East Coast of England or elsewhere. Any communication to be addressed to “A. B.,” Stationers, 14, Wilson-street, Finsbury, E.C.

MINING ENGINEER, of large experience, OFFERS his SERVICES to anyone requiring REPORTS, VALUATIONS, PLANS, ESTIMATES, or ADVICE of any kind as to the OPENING OUT or WORKING of MINERALS at home or abroad. Address, “C. V. and M. E.,” MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

REQUIRED, for a SLATE QUARRY in NORTH LANCASHIRE, AN EFFICIENT CARPENTER, accustomed to MINE OR QUARRY WORK. Address, with full particulars of ability, wages, and references, to Mr. EDDY, Skipton, Yorkshire.

COAL MINE—TWENTY ACRES—SHAFTS SUNK, and all NECESSARY MACHINERY on the ground, now in working order. Land intersected by a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Vendor will sell half or a quarter of his interest—price of half, £700; and of quarter, £350. This is no speculation. Apply to BELL WILLIAMS AND SON, Land Agents, 40, North John-street, Liverpool, who have examined the mine.

EXTENSIVE COAL PROPERTY IN WARWICKSHIRE TO BE LET UPON LEASE. For terms and particulars, apply to Messrs. DUNLOP, BRYANT, and NAYLOR, of 1, Westminster-chambers, Victoria street, London, S.W.; or to Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, of 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C. Maps of the estate and a plan of the proposed grant can be seen, and orders will be given for the inspection of the property.

ANYONE WISHING TO TREAT for the PURCHASE of a very PROMISING and VALUABLE LEAD MINE in NORTH WALES, may have particulars by applying to Mr. RALPH ASHTON, Rose Cottage, Romiley, Cheshire. The mine is at present in private hands. This is a good opportunity for parties interested in the formation of joint-stock companies, as the property will bear the strictest investigation, and only a small outlay and a moderate capital are required to obtain very good returns.

FOR SALE, FIVE HUNDRED YARDS OF PERMANENT WAY RAILS, 72 lbs. per yard, with FISH-PLATES, CHAIRS, and SLEEPERS complete, suitable for Colliery Sidings; also TWENTY TONS of FLAT-BOTTOM TRAM RAILS. Apply to: FIELD'S MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED), SHREWSBURY.

ON SALE, a 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, in good working order; also, all the PITWORK, comprising three lifts, a 12 in. and a 14 in. column. Apply to the BROUGHTON COAL COMPANY, near Wrexham.

ON SALE, a LOCOMOTIVE four-wheeled TANK ENGINE.—It is equal to new, and worked about 12 months. TO BE SOLD, CHEAP. Apply to WM. CLARE, 25, Providence-place, Rochdale-road, Manchester.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE EXCHANGE (POWELL, DIXON, AND CO.), 26, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUY and SELL every description of Stocks and Shares at close market prices net. Exclusive and reliable information on all the market mines.

CAPTAIN SPRAGUE, 33, NURSERY STREET, SEEDLEY ROAD, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS and OTHERS investing in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or MANAGE. Highest testimonials and references for ability and integrity.

CHARLES HALLAS AND CO., SHARE BROKERS, 13, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL. TRANSACT BUSINESS in all the MARKET MINES in WALES, CORNWALL, &c. Mines inspected and reported upon by experienced surveyors.

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I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—
BLEND.—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER ORES.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.
SILVER LEAD in a rough state (containing antimony, &c.)
SULPHATE OF LEAD, &c.
I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired. Particulars by letter.
ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

EAST VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

15,000 Shares of £5 each, fully paid.

DIRECTORS.
T. C. MUNDEY, Esq., Directors of the Van Mining
R. OLDREY, Esq., Company (Limited).
F. L. SLOUS, Esq.,
GEORGE BATTERS, Esq.,
BANKERS—ALLIANCE BANK.
SECRETARY—F. R. WILSON.

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NEW HINGSTON MINE, CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

This mine promises to be one of the best tin mines in Cornwall, and will make immediate returns. Shares are being sought after, and there is no doubt will be very soon at a good premium. Apply to Mr. GEORGE MADGE, East Cornwall Mining Offices, No. 3, Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

PERU.

THE BELLAVISTA SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each.

Applications for prospectuses to be made to—
Mr. R. N. M. BYERS, Secretary, at 22A, Austinfriars, London.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DIVIDEND GOLD MINES INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £50,000, in shares of £1 each, in ten distinct series of investments of £5000 each.

The present issue will consist of—
No. 1 series, for Australian investments £5000
No. 2 series, for New Zealand investments 5000
5s. per share to accompany each application, 5s. per share to be paid on allotment, and 10s. per share one month after the date of allotment.
BANKERS—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, 21, Lombard-street, E.C.

The object of this company is to make a selection of investments in the principal dividend-paying gold mines of Australia and New Zealand. Investments can be made in the local markets at rates which yield a return of from 30 to 50 per cent. Prospectuses, with forms of application, and all particulars, can be had by applying to the Secretary, THOMAS DICKER, Esq., at the offices of the company, 4, Royal Exchange-avenue, London, E.C.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

WEST RHOSWYDDOL MINE. Is situated a FEW MILES from the town of MACHYNLETH, and is locally considered to be a PROPERTY of HIGH PROMISE. Peculiar interest is attached to it by reason of its immediate proximity to a number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dyffryn, Rhoswyddol, Cwmbyr, and Cae Conroy are the most noticeable; nearly all the lodes traversing these setts, and from which their valuable returns of ore are procured, converge in West Rhoswyddol sett, and at their junctions are expected to make great deposits of ore. Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 39A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, SPONGILY RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of these SHARES.

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CHAIRMAN—Viscount NEWRY, M.P.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

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1867	£106,560	£4377
1868	163,983	5392
1869	206,450	6683
1870	221,200	7763

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE HEREFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL supplies a FIRST-RATE MODERN EDUCATION (combined with or separate from instruction in Latin and Greek, according to the wishes of Parents), at terms commencing with £30 per annum. For prospectuses, apply to the Rev. J. J. LOMAX, Principal, Barr's Court, Hereford.

THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT (Under HENRY O'HARA, Esq., C.E.), furnishes all the special advantages of a SCHOOL OF MINES.

An extensive Laboratory is attached to the School, in which pupils are instructed in all the practical operations. Foreign Correspondence in French, German, Italian, and Spanish taught by the resident masters.

THE NEXT TERM COMMENCES ON MONDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY. Barr's Court is most healthily situated outside the city, within five minutes' walk of the Barr's Court Railway Station, and has within its walls a large play and practice ground, and near at hand an extensive cricket ground.

HIBBERT'S NEW THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, in Two Vols., Vol. I. being a treatise on the Nature, Cause, Cure, and Prevention of Diseases in Human Beings; Vol. II. on Animals. In paper cover, 1s. 1 bound in cloth, gold lettered, 2s. each. Published and sold by JOHN HEYWOOD, Manchester; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO., London.

HIBBERT'S PATENT ANTISEPTIC, for stamping out Small Pox, Cholera, Fever, and all Fermentive Inflammatory Diseases. May be obtained through any Chemist, in bottles, price 1s. 6d., and upwards. W. HIBBERT, Chesham, Manchester.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 26	Esgrail Lie	15	£11 0 0	Barry Port Company.
— ditto	—	15	11 0 0	Wescon, Son, & Co.
— ditto	—	100	21 5 0	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
20—Great Laxey	—	100	12 4 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
— ditto	—	100	11 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
— ditto	—	100	12 1 0	Panther Lead Co.
— ditto	—	100	11 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
— ditto	—	27	11 18 6	Panther Lead Co.
— ditto	—	48	12 9 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
July 1—Trewetha	—	83	21 18 0	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
4—Foxdale	—	100	23 1 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
6—Van	—	60	12 11 6	Adam Eytton.
— ditto	—	60	12 7 6	ditto
— ditto	—	150	12 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
— ditto	—	60	12 7 6	Panther Lead Co.
— ditto	—	60	12 10 0	ditto

BLENDE.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 30	Mina	100	£4 4 6	Esgrail Company.
— ditto	—	40	4 6 0	ditto
— ditto	—	75	4 4 0	Vivian and Sons.
— ditto	—	85	3 2 0	ditto
— ditto	—	20	3 5 0	ditto
— ditto	—	20	3 5 0	Bagillt Company.
July 6—Van	—	100	3 5 6	Keurick and Son.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 28	Wheal Kitty	20 0 2 11	£22 10 0	£162 9 4	—
— ditto	—	12 13 0 0	78 0 0	988 14 0	—
30—Blue Hills	—	6 17 3 1	—	531 19 8	—
— ditto	—	12 4 0 1	79 15 10	975 9 10	—
July 1—Pedn-an-drea	—	13 19 3 1	82 0 0	1178 16 6	Blissoc.
5—St. Just Amal	—	14 14 2 28	80 0 0	1178 16 6	Bolthico.
— ditto	—	1 4 0 3	84 0 0	87 5 6	ditto
6—Ferran Cob	—	4 2 1 7	76 2 6	813 6 0	Harvey & Co.
— ditto	—	0 7 0 7	87 18 0	27 7 11	ditto

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

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With Thirty-eight Tables, Thirty-one Engravings on wood, and Six Plates.

Consisting of Observations by

WILLIAM JORY HENWOOD, F.R.S., F.G.S.,

President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

PART I.

On the Metalliferous Deposits of Kumaon and Garhwal (India); on the Silver Mines of Chancareillo, and the Copper Formations of Copiapo (Chili); on the Gold Mines and Detrital Gold of Minas Geraes (Brazil); on the Auriferous Deposits of Virginia, and the Mines of Native Copper near Lake Superior (United States); on the Metalliferous Rocks of New Brunswick (British America); on the Copper-bearing Sandstone of Hurdobro (Spain); on the Silver Lodes of Chalancho (France); and of Sark (Channel Islands); and on the Copper Mines of Ireland, and on the Precipitation of Copper from Mineral Water in Ireland, Wales, England, Spain, and Cuba; on the Auriferous Rocks and Detrital Gold of Ireland and North Wales; on the Ores of Chrome and Molybdenum in Scotland; on the Tin, Copper, and Lead Mines of Caradon and Liskeard (East Cornwall).

PART II.

On Subterranean Temperature in Various Rocks and in Mines affording different Metals and Ores, in Chili, Brazil, the United States, the Channel Islands, Ireland, and England; and on the Changes of Temperature which take place at the same, and at different times, on the surface, and at various depths in Brazil.

Messrs. TRUBNER and Co., Paternoster-row.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CRUCIBLE CLAY.—Learning from an article in your valuable Journal of June 24 that Crucible Clay is now in very active demand, I, therefore, beg respectfully to ask if any of your correspondents can furnish me with the name and address of any party who would be likely to purchase a large quantity? For such information I should deem it a favour.—J. HARRIS-JAMES.

JERSEY SPLITTER COMPANY.—Can any reader favour me with the address of the Jersey Splitter Company?—C. B.

FIRING BLASTS BY ELECTRICITY.—I am desirous of obtaining some information as to the firing of blasts (during sinking) by electricity. If any of your readers can give some information upon this subject it will be esteemed.—FRON.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—As I am considerably interested in this company, may I ask why there are so few and scanty reports from the mine, although more than 100 tons of tin and seven times as much arsenic have been raised and sold during the last twelve months—at least, so the mine captain, R. Pryor, recently stated at a meeting of the shareholders of an adjacent mine, viz., Prince of Wales.—SHARROLDEN.

FORMATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—“Edak” (Richmond).—All the information you require will be found in “Tapping’s” “Joint-Stock Companies, and How to Form Them,” published at One Shilling. It will be forwarded from the Mining Journal Office on receipt of 13 stamps.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

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THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 8, 1871.

SEARCHING FOR COAL.

There are no speculators who are more deserving of encouragement than those who are willing to invest money in searching for the mineral that more than any other has made England what it is in the world of commerce, and upon the continued supply of which the greatness of our country must depend. If anywhere it is desirable that a good supply of coal should still be forthcoming it is in and about the old fuel-producing and iron-making neighbourhoods of South Staffordshire and Shropshire. Between the known limits of those two fields there is a stretch of country whose mineral contents have been long a cause of interesting debate amongst geologists and mining engineers. All alike, however, prudently advise that trials should be made upon the cautious principle of step by step.

Let the light that is furnished by proved collieries be taken as guides to their excellent advice; follow that till the light goes out, before you begin to grope in utter uncertainty. Such light, they believe, fringes the skirt of the Staffordshire field, in the successful workings of the Cannock and Rugeley, the Hednesford, and the West Cannock Colliery Companies. What these capitalists have laid bare has fully justified the opinion that the regular South Staffordshire coal field extends much further in a northerly and westerly direction than was formerly supposed. With a view of testing the unproved ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the existing collieries, men well up in the science of mining, and in the practical working of collieries, have obtained a concession from Lord HATHERTON of about 1000 acres, situated at Huntington, near Cannock, and not a great distance from Teddesley Hall, his lordship's Staffordshire seat. It has been proposed to form a limited company, for the purpose of taking a lease of this property. The capital, it is suggested, shall be 20,000*l.*, in 1000 shares of 20*l.* each. By the terms of the proposed lease a period of three years is given for the sinking of the trial shafts, and the lessees are to expend 16,000*l.* in proving the mines, if they cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the lessor for a less sum. If the mines are found, and it is ascertained that they can be worked to a profit, the term of the lease will be for 53 years, subject to a royalty on coal and slack of 6*d.*, on ironstone of 1*s.*, and on fire-clay of 6*d.* per ton.

Staffordshire mining engineers, at the head of whom is Mr. HENRY BECKETT, F.G.S., consulting mining engineer of Wolverhampton agree in recommending Huntington as a trial ground; still, they point out that “the main downthrow fault, ranging in a northern direction, must be to a limited extent to the eastward thereof, but we are fully persuaded the true coal measures will also be found beneath the red strata on the westward side of the same fault, and readily available by judicious colliery operations.” Here, therefore, in the opinion of the authorities, is the coal. If it should be found it could be got to market by a branch railway on the London and North-Western system at Penkridge, midway between Wolverhampton and Stafford, and inasmuch as such a branch would cross the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, it is conclusive that the property could be approached by water as well as by road.

A coal winning scheme of this great promise, but experienced men who read the extract we have given from the report of the mining engineers will see that it is a scheme with sufficient of the speculative in it to give those who find the money to remove the doubt a claim to terms that shall be a fair return for the risk which they run. Unless such terms are offered by the owners of doubtful mining ground; or, in other words, on their behalf by the mining engineers who advise them, then that encouragement will not be held out to capitalists, without which it will be in vain that they are appealed to for the funds to secure the needed development. A fortnight ago we expressed an opinion that such encouragement was not being afforded in this Cannock and Huntington Colliery project, and we gave as a reason for our opinion—first, that the minimum royalty is

to be 4000*l.* a year; and, next, that the points where alone shafts will, it is understood, be allowed to be put down are those which, “according to the views of the mining engineers engaged by the company, would entail a very serious permanent outlay in the working of the property.” To this the firm of respectable mining engineers in Staffordshire, who are advising Lord HATHERTON, took exception in a letter that appeared in the Supplement to last week's Journal, and intimated that we had been inaccurately informed. It is not, however, our habit to write upon such matters till we have fully informed ourselves upon the subject to be discussed, and when we do write it is with the foregone conclusion that we are writing for men who need not be told that which all mining men are fairly reported to understand. When, therefore, we said that the royalty was 4000*l.* a year the readers of the *Mining Journal* would be aware that that sum was the royalty which extended throughout the greater portion of the lease.

Of course, time would be allowed for proving a new and untried field, and after that time the minimum royalty would be reached by stages—say, as in this case—of four years. But it is the permanent minimum with which the capitalists have seriously to do. That in this case is, as we then stated, 4000*l.* a year; and to 46 out of the 53 years embraced in the lease that royalty is unalterably fixed. We are well aware that that sum, and the other terms of the taking, are “far lower than those of adjacent mines;” and they ought to be, considering that in the adjacent mines the coal is proved, and here it is not; but, on the contrary, its quantity, if it exists, is surrounded by an amount of dubiousness which even the mining engineers engaged by the company cannot honestly omit to point out. What we say is that not only should these terms be lower, but also the mining engineers should not be tied down to so limited an area in which to place their shafts. That our objection is not ill-founded appears in the fact that capitalists of mining experience in the county of Stafford object to the minimum royalty, and next that some mining engineers who have a firm theoretical belief in the coal being there will not allow capitalists who seek their advice to take shares whilst the conditions of the lease remain what they are. It is, doubtless, true that the lease contains an arbitration clause, but we fail to see how that can be a “protection” to the lessees. They may thereby not have to pay 1*d.* minimum royalty if the mines do not prove workable. Where, however, will be the company's 20,000*l.*? Sunk at Huntington without return! The mode of “protection” referred to is that they will be able to give up the lease. For such an issue “protection” is indeed a new word. Capitalists who had found the money would fail to see the applicability of the term.

We repeat that it is because the company may have no return whatever for their outlay in proving the non-existence of the mineral sought, and that the only person benefited by their loss would be the owner of the property, whilst if the coal should be found he would be immensely advantaged by other persons desiring to open up adjoining localities, we think the capitalists who have been appealed to cannot be expected to do other than hesitate before they embark in the venture. We have gone into this matter at some length because, if we are correctly informed, the praiseworthy and spirited undertaking by the men who are proving the doubtful ground on the Sandwell estate of the Earl of DARTMOUTH, also in Staffordshire, was at one time threatened to be seriously checked by certain preliminary conditions that the mining engineers who are at the head of that undertaking did not think encouraging enough under the circumstances; and because we wish it to be borne in mind by owners and the agents of owners of land anywhere in this county in which it is thought that coal exists, that the capitalists who are asked to risk their money in removing the doubt must not be expected to be satisfied with terms to which, as in the Huntington scheme, moneyed men of experience in mining matters, and mining agents who advise those who have not that experience, are unable to see that they can prudently subscribe.

BRITISH AMERICA.

A new era has commenced this year for the vast territory which is now known under the designation of the Dominion of Canada. After rather long *pourparlers* the enormous tract of land controlled for two centuries by the Hudson's Bay Company has been transferred to the Dominion, which has also been joined by British Columbia and Nova Scotia. A good solid foundation has thus been laid of a power which promises even to rival the greatness of the United States. It may be said that this great Dominion cannot remain very long under the Government of the British Crown. But this government is more apparent than real; the utmost possible local authority has been conceded to British America; and as the yoke of the Mother Country is barely perceptible it may yet continue for many years, until Canada feels herself strong enough to hold her own upon the American continent. The effect of the consolidation of the British American provinces is already beginning to be reflected in the increased industrial activity which prevails in them. Railway enterprise is especially buoyant in Canada just now, and the consumption of British railway iron in Canada is already considerable, and promises to become large. The exports of railway iron to British America in the first five months of the last three years have been as follows:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	119	750	100
February	1,113	2,583	2,607
March	2,224	5,371	5,922
April	4,756	3,450	6,077
May	4,789		
Total	12,992	12,154	14,718

British America now occupies the fifth place among the countries and colonies which take our railway iron, and it becomes, of course, interesting to enquire what will be the probable future course of the Canadian consumption of British iron.

It has been already remarked that the transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada opened out a new era in the history of the Dominion, and so, no doubt, it has in more ways than one. Not only was Canada at once erected into a great State by the change, but she also gained what she has long needed—a large extent of prairie land, which will now enable her to compete on a greater equality than before with the United States in the matter of immigration. While in past years twenty immigrants have flowed into the United States for every single immigrant who had cast in his lot with Canada, the Canadian Government will, in the future, be enabled to offer new comers from the Old World even greater advantages than they will find under the *regime* of the Stars and Stripes, since in Canada the pressure of local and general taxation is much lighter than in the United States. The progress of colonisation in Canada will necessarily involve the construction of a great extent of new railways. The abolition of the monopoly of the East India Company gave a great impetus to railway development in British India; and a similar result is certain to follow the collapse of the power of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America. The first fruit of the change is already witnessed in the commencement of surveys for a great Canadian Pacific Railway. Such a line has long been the dream of far-seeing Canadians, but it is only since the great change in Canadian affairs which the last few months have witnessed that this dream bids fair to become a reality. The last advices from Ottawa report that the first of the Canadian Pacific Railway surveying parties had left that city, and that other parties were about to follow. The enterprise is at present, of course, in a very early stage, but it is one of the greatest magnitude, and sooner or later it will, doubtless, involve a heavy demand for English rails and other materials. In other parts of Canada, and especially in the prosperous province of Ontario, a remarkable degree of activity has been observable of late in the construction of railways. The prosecution of the Intercolonial Railway is also a feature in the recent history of Canada which must not be passed over unnoticed. Some of the materials for this important line has, however, been completed in Canada, itself, the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company, at Kingston, having recently turned out the first of 15 locomotives contracted for for the Intercolonial. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has made arrangements for receiving 9000 tons of steel rails from England during the present season; and two cargoes have already arrived out. These rails are to be laid down between Coaticook and Toronto, and the management of the Grand Trunk hopes in a few years to lay the whole of the main line with this description of rails, since

experience has shown that they alone can stand the severe fluctuations of the Canadian climate. Altogether, Canada seems destined to be a good customer for British railway iron.

IMPROVED RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH WALES.

Both the London and North-Western and the Midland Railway Companies are bidding high for better and more direct communication with the large manufacturing and the important coal-producing districts of South Wales. To a very great extent they have succeeded, to the advantage of the commercial community generally; whilst new branch lines are being vigorously pushed forward, which will give still more direct communication between the large iron-works and the collieries of South Wales, and the whole of the Midland and Northern counties. The negotiations which have been so long pending between the London and North-Western and the Carmarthen and Llandilo sections of the Llanelly Railway Company have just been brought to a conclusion, and on Saturday, the 1st inst., the London and North-Western Company commenced working these sections of the Llanelly line with their own engines, wagons, and staff. This places Swansea, and the large works in the Swansea Valley, in direct communication with the whole of the Midland and Northern districts, and will open up fresh outlets for the products of the large tin-plate, steel, iron, and other works of the district. But not only so. It is fully understood that the London and North-Western Company will complete the short branch line on the Llanelly line from Blackpill to the Mumbles, that they will also throw out a landing-pier there, which will allow of vessels being laden with coals or other goods at any state of the tide, without the detention of coming into port. These works will be completed simultaneously with, and eventually worked in conjunction with, other important lines of railway, which are being carried out in the West of England and Devonshire. A new line is being made from Taunton to Barnstaple, and from thence to Ilfracombe, and at this latter place another landing-pier will be thrown out, allowing the loading of vessels at any state of the tide.

The new line from Taunton to Barnstaple will run through a district rich in minerals (there being almost exhaustless deposits of iron ore near Brautun), which have hitherto been unworked, in consequence of the want of railway facilities, but which upon the completion of the works now alluded to will find their way to the large ironworks of South Wales and the Midland districts, and where such ores are now in good demand. The Midland Company will also soon obtain an improved and more direct means of access to the South Wales district. They are now completing a short branch between Capel Colbran, on the Neath and Brecon line, to Ynis-y-Geinon, in the Swansea Vale, which will give the most direct route between that district and Birmingham, Manchester, and the Midland Counties, and open up fresh channels for the manufactures of Wales generally. But whilst the monopoly which the Great Western has hitherto enjoyed of the South Wales district is thus being broken up by the two powerful companies named, the Great Western are in their turn taking steps to extend their line, and to obtain access to important sections of the coal basin from which they have hitherto been excluded. In conjunction with the Rhymney Railway Company, they have completed a junction from Caerphilly, at Llanelwain, from which point they run over the Great Western as far as Hirwain, having thus direct connection with the most important collieries in the valley. In anticipation of the great increase of business which this connection must create upon the Great Western they have doubled their line from Middle Duffryn Colliery to Aberdare, and constructed an enormous engine shed. This healthy competition on the part of three powerful railway companies cannot but prove beneficial to the colliery proprietors, the iron makers, tin-plate manufacturers, and the commercial community of South Wales generally, whilst new districts will be opened up; and if the various companies would strive to develop the resources of the localities with which they are in communication they would find that, notwithstanding the competition created, there will be enough business to secure a very fair return upon the capital expended.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.

There was an influential gathering on Thursday at the Wharfedale Silkstone Colliery, near Sheffield, the proprietors having invited a number of mining engineers and colliery proprietors to witness the working of the coal-cutting machine patented by Mr. F. HURD. Amongst those present were Mr. G. Walker, director of the Great Northern Railway Company; Mr. T. W. Embleton, the Cedars, Methley, president of the Midland Association of Mining Engineers; Mr. May, South Hetton; Mr. W. H. Peacock, Hoyland and Elsecar Collieries; Mr. E. Soar, Kiveton Park Colliery; Mr. J. Platts, manager of the Wharfedale Silkstone Colliery; Mr. H. Walker, the managing partner; Mr. G. Walker, jun., Mr. Hurd, &c. It appears that since the machine was first brought out it has been considerably improved, both by Mr. Hurd and Mr. S. Firth, of Leeds, who is now joint-patentee. A series of cutters are connected to an endless rope, instead of being fixed, as in the first instance, to the links of a chain, the rope itself being driven by a friction pulley, with wedged-shaped segments fitting between discs on a central circular wedge. The endless wire-rope or chain of cutters is supported on flanged pulleys, mounted on a radial arm. Considerable improvement has also been made in the machinery for compressing the air, consisting principally in applying the power to the longer arm of the differential lever, in connecting the shorter arm to the machinery for compressing, and in applying the pressure of air as a governor.

As the pressure of steam in the engines usually employed at collieries is not of sufficient force for compressing the air to work the machine direct, Mr. Hurd makes use of the differential lever to increase the pressure on the air, which is conveyed to a receiver or direct to the cutting-machine. Compressed air, it may be said, is the most economical motive-power, for by Mr. Hurd's process 18 lbs. of steam in a 17-inch steam-cylinder, with a 22-inch air-cylinder, will produce 65 lbs. of air. The machine was set to work in a face about 50 yards long, in the Park Gate pit, which is 62 yards from the surface, the seam being 4 ft. 8 in. in thickness. The work done by it was all that could be desired, cutting the coal cleanly, and without stoppage. As the machine is self-acting, being propelled by revolving clips placed diagonally to the rail, it was left to itself for some time, whilst the party visited other parts of the workings, and it proceeded along without intermission, cutting the coal to an average depth of about 3 ft. 3 in., and that in a most satisfactory manner. The machine will be seen to even greater advantage, as a working face is now being made that when completed will be upwards of 1000 yards in length. The working of the machine and its mode of construction was watched and examined most attentively by the party, who appeared to be highly satisfied with it. The machinery for compressing the air—for the coal is brought from the workings by means of endless wire-ropes, with Fowler's clip-pulley, the motive-power being air—was also examined. Mr. Hurd explaining what was required. The advantages which that gentleman claimed on behalf of the machine were economy in getting the coal, making little or no slack, and the removal of all danger from falls, &c., whilst by means of the compressed air better ventilation and a cooler atmosphere are insured.

After being in the workings for nearly four hours, during which not only the coal-cutting machine but the hydraulic coal-breaker of Mr. Grafton Jones were in operation, the party ascended. After dressing, all adjourned to the house of Mr. Platts, the manager, where an elegant collation, including an excellent dessert, was prepared, and put on the table most tastefully, under the supervision of Mrs. Platts. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Walker. At the conclusion of the report the Chairman, in appropriate terms, proposed “Success to the Coal-Cutting Machine.” He said that he was pleased to find that considerable improvement had been made in the machine since it was first introduced to the notice of colliery proprietors, and he believed that it had now turned out a great success. He said he spoke somewhat feelingly, seeing that he was interested in it. Mr. Hurd, like most inventors, was a sanguine man, and appeared never to see any difficulty that could not be surmounted, and he had no doubt but that by his energy and ability his efforts would be crowned, as they deserved to be, with remunerative success.

Mr. Embleton (who occupied the vice-chair) said he had always

great pleasure in giving all the encouragement he could to inventors of machinery. With regard to coal-cutting machinery, the great difficulty was in adapting it to the varied character of the coal it was to work, and other circumstances to be found in mines of a dissimilar nature. These, however, he believed would be overcome, as they appeared to have been done by Mr. Hurd, and the time, he thought, was not far distant when coal-cutting machinery would be pronounced a success, and he had no doubt that any imperfection in the one they had seen at work that day Mr. Hurd would be able to provide a remedy for.

Mr. Walker remarked that to bring out the merits and value of the machine Mr. Hurd should endeavour to get a new colliery to work entirely by it, and then make known the results, as by that means great confidence would be secured.

Mr. Hurd, in acknowledging the toast, said he had to thank the proprietors of the Wharfedale Silkstone Colliery for having given him the opportunity of fully testing the machine, and to see what was required by the experience of actual working. The machine had been in operation during the last eight months, without deterioration or accident, and he had to thank Mr. Embleton and Mr. Platts for some valuable suggestions they had made with regard to the cutters. It appeared to him that the question now was simply one of outlay, for the machine could be economically and easily worked and managed by anyone, as it did not require any mechanical skill on the part of the person who attended to it. He considered that all the difficulties of the machine were over, and pointed to the fact that it could be worked with a pressure of only 12 lbs. He would undertake to put down the necessary plant in any new colliery, and get the coal at the same price as was paid to the working colliery, or he would undercut the coal at Wharfedale Silkstone for 5d. per yard, put down the rails, and make all the necessary arrangements.

Mr. May remarked that he was perfectly satisfied with the work he had seen done with the machine that day.

A most agreeable evening was spent, the party being highly pleased at what they had seen, and at the manner in which they had been treated by the owners and managers of the colliery. Mr. May afterwards arranged to have one of the machines put down at Hetton.

THE COPPER TRADE.

During the quarter ending June 30 the quantity of copper ore, the produce of Cornwall and Devonshire, sold at the Cornish Ticketing, was 18,375 tons, which contained 1195 tons 12 cwt. fine copper, and realised 69,820 6s. 6d., being equal to an average of 37 16s. per ton of ore, and 59 7s. 8d. per ton of copper in the ore. During the same period the British, colonial, and foreign ores sold at Swansea amounted to 9661 tons, which contained 1675 tons of fine copper, and realised 109,632 10s., being equal to an average of 11s. 7d. per ton of ore, and 65 8s. 6d. per ton of copper in the ore. The average produce of the ore sold at the Cornish Ticketings was 6 1/2 per cent., whilst that sold at Swansea gave an average produce of 17 1/2-16 per cent. From this it will be seen that the aggregate sales by ticket were 28,036 tons of ore, containing 2870 tons 12 cwt. of fine copper, and realising 179,452 16s. 6d. The subjoined is a summary of the periodical sales at the Cornish and Swansea Ticketings respectively.

The ores sold at the Cornish Ticketings were—

Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Per unit.	Tons.	Fine cop.	Amount.
April 6	299 14 0	0 1/2	£3 11 0	12s. 1d.	2391	152 14	£ 8,917 5 0
" 20	102 0 0	0 1/2	3 16 0	11 11	4220	270 17	16,109 16 0
May 4	96 5 0	7 1/4	4 5 6	11 3/4	1673	114 15	6,719 19 0
" 18	101 13 0	0 1/2	3 9 0	11 3/4	4143	252 10	14,268 18 6
June 1	98 14 0	0 1/2	3 13 0	11 4	1912	125 4	7,097 7 6
" 22	101 8 0	0 1/2	4 0 0	12 0	4190	279 12	16,807 0 6
Total for the quarter					18,375	1195 12	£69,820 6 6
Quarter ending March, 1871					17,697	1175 0	71,479 10 6
Quarter ending December, 1870					19,410	1315 9	75,390 7 6
Quarter ending September, 1870					18,885	1301 15	75,432 10 0
Total for the year					74,367	4987 16	£292,122 14 6
Showing a quarterly average of					18,592	1246 19	73,030 13 6
Corresponding quarter, June, 1870					19,519	1340 16	77,448 16 6

The ores sold at the Swansea Ticketings were—

Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Per unit.	Tons.	Fine cop.	Amount.
April 11	286 7 6	18 1/2	£12 1 6	12s. 1d.	2567	478 2c.	£30,993 16 0
May 16	86 0 0	18 1/2	11 15 0	12 10 1/2	2614	477 1	39,717 7 6
June 13	87 19 6	16 1/2	10 12 7	13 2	2440	393 9	25,938 3 6
" 27	89 8 6	16	10 15 6	13 4	2040	326 8	21,983 3 0
Total for the quarter					9,661	1675 0	£109,632 10 0
Quarter ending March, 1871					7,110	1240 16	86,038 3 0
Quarter ending December, 1870					1,893	298 13	18,528 11 6
Quarter ending September, 1870					3,149	417 17	26,284 10 0
Total for the year					21,813	3732 8	£240,483 14 6
Showing a quarterly average of					5,453	933 2	60,120 18 8
Corresponding quarter, June, 1870					5,443	795 12	50,731 16 6

THE COAL MINES REGULATION BILL.

A Conference was held on Tuesday, at the Craven Hotel, Strand, of members of the Mining Association of Great Britain, who discussed the clauses of the Coal Mines Regulation Bill. A large and influential deputation of gentlemen from the coal districts of Northumberland, Durham, Lancashire, and Staffordshire afterwards waited upon the Home Secretary, with the view of amending the Bill. Amongst those present were—Sir Charles Adderley, M.P.; the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P.; Mr. George Elliot, M.P.; Mr. John Henderson, M.P.; Mr. Cross, M.P.; Mr. Charles Turner, M.P.; Sir Smith Child, Bart., M.P.; and Mr. John Straker, President of the Mining Association. The following points were discussed in detail with the Home Secretary:—First, the age of the boys employed in the pits; second, the number of hours; third, the extension of the Factory Acts, which regulated the employment of young persons above ground, to mines; fourth, the retaining in the Bill of the words "measuring and gauging," which applies only to Lancashire; and fifth, the penalty clause, which imposes fine and imprisonment.

Mr. G. ELLIOT spoke against this clause, and advocated 56 hours per week. Mr. LIDDELL said he had the complete sanction of the Mining Association to urge the extreme importance, both in the interest of the masters and the men, of passing the Bill this session, because, if deferred till another year, something might occur to interfere with the measure. Messrs. Cross, Henderson, Straker, and others also spoke.

Mr. BRUCE, in reply, promised to consider the views of the deputation, and expressed his hope that the Government would be able to devote two morning sittings to the consideration of the Bill, which he was most anxious to push forward during the present session, as he felt now more than ever the importance of the measure.

The deputation, having thanked the hon. gentleman, withdrew.

IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The superstructure of an iron bridge which is being thrown across the Mississippi at Hannibal by the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway Company is being placed in position. The company is now working 631 miles of road; the weight of the rails used averages 60 lbs. per yard. New rails appear to have been laid down last year upon 8 1/4 miles of the line. A contract for building a great bridge over the Missouri at St. Joseph has been awarded to the Detroit Bridge and Ironworks Company for \$710,000; the bridge is to be completed by Nov. 1, 1872. The Maine Central Railroad Company has received 1200 tons of railroad iron, to be laid at once upon its Danville Junction Extension. The road-bed is already nearly graded, and the extension is expected to be ready for traffic in the course of next month. No check is yet observable in the vigour with which the work of railway construction is being prosecuted in the United States.

COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the late strike at the anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania some persons instituted a comparison as to the relative value of anthracite and bituminous coal for heating purposes. This was done at Colt's armoury, at Hartford, and after some careful experiments it was found that for steam generating

purposes Cumberland coal was better and cheaper than anthracite, whether compared ton for ton, or by the relative cost of the two. Of course, it should be understood that anthracite coal was temporarily higher in cost than formerly. The advantage of the bituminous coal was not great—between 3 and 5 per cent.—but sufficient to establish the fact that bituminous coal may be profitably substituted for much of the fuel hitherto drawn from the anthracite coal mines of the United States. Coal has been discovered on the Central Pacific Railroad, and has been selling at San Francisco at high rates. This discovery is obviously a matter of much importance, not only to the Central Pacific Railroad, but also to the various interests and industries which centre at San Francisco.

PATENT OFFICE REFORM.—The Commissioners of Patents have, as will be seen from a communication published in the Supplement to this day's Journal, decided to comply with the wishes expressed in the memorial of Mr. PETER SPENCE (of the Pendleton Alum Works, Manchester), and others, with reference to the earlier publication of the abridgments furnished by applicants for Letters Patent. On July 15 the abridgments lodged between Jan. 1 and 7 will be issued, and thenceforward the publication will be continued weekly. This will be of considerable importance to those desirous of turning new inventions to practical account.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

July 6.—There has been a good supply of both steamers and sailing vessels lately, and a very considerable business has been done, especially in the coal trade. The Steam Coal Trade, as might be expected, partly owing to the great strike in South Wales, is extremely brisk, as indeed are all other branches. The output of coking coal in South and West Durham is entirely without precedent, and, of course, any works coming into the market producing this class of coal are seized with great avidity. We stated in this letter, a few weeks ago, that two collieries of this class in South Durham were likely to be disposed of, and they have been sold privately, never having been brought openly into the market—certainly a very remarkable and significant circumstance. There are some places where this coal is to be got easily, and yet they are comparatively neglected. It is gratifying to notice the very satisfactory progress which has been made by the Tyne Drainage Company at Hebburn. A considerable quantity of coal is now raised there, which sells readily at good prices, the situation, indeed, for selling coal, either by sea or land, cannot possibly be surpassed. The water is easily kept down to its present level by the power employed, but no further progress has been made lately downwards at the Wallsend Colliery, so that the drainage of the High Main seam is yet far from being accomplished. However, as remarked above, the two large seams which are open for working at Hebburn will afford the means of raising a large amount of coal, and will also repay, to a great extent, the enterprising company for the capital already expended.

THE NEWCASTLE COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—The committee, in conjunction with the Durham University, have elected three out of the four professors intended to start this important institution. Mr. Herschel, grandson of the late Sir F. W. Herschel, is to be Professor of Physical Science; Dr. Page, the celebrated geologist, is to be Professor of Geology; and Mr. Manico, the present Professor of Chemistry in the Newcastle Medical School, is to be Professor of Chemistry. The professor of mathematics is not yet chosen, but this is expected to be done in a few days. The College will be open in October, and there is little doubt that it will prove highly successful. The professors already chosen must meet with the approbation of the general public; and as to the professor of mathematics, there are a number of eligible candidates, so that a man of eminence in the profession is certain to be appointed.

A mass meeting of the Engineers was held at Newcastle on Saturday, when about 6000 men attended, rather more than the number at the former meeting. Many speeches were made, but they were not generally relevant to the question. Mr. Odgers, of London, delivered a long harangue, but the matters handled in his discourse had little indeed to do with the matter. A large number of men, we are quite certain, are anxious to be at work, and under the circumstances we do not think that the strike will continue much longer. It is quite possible that a meeting may be brought about this week between the men and the masters at one or more of the firms, and this is all that is required in order to give a chance of terminating this stupid contest. The masters are constantly blamed for not communicating with the men, but this is exactly what they want, and always have wished to do from the commencement of the struggle, but the intervention of the League has rendered the breach both wide and difficult to repair, as the masters very properly are determined not to deal with this League. Numbers of men are dropping into the works, certainly not all regular engineers, but many of them, though little better than labourers, will soon prove useful, as they learn in a very short time to attend to machines, and it is a great study for a labourer to get such a situation, where he has an opportunity of making good wages in a much more pleasant manner than he has been accustomed to. One of the sons of Mr. George Robert Stephenson, the head of the Newcastle firm of engineers, has taken the Saltwell Hall, near Gateshead, where he intends to reside, and it is his intention to study the various branches of the business carried on by the firm in Newcastle.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

July 6.—The Quarterly Meeting of the North of England Iron and Allied Trades was held at the Middlesborough Exchange, on Tuesday. There was a large gathering of those connected with the trades, and generally there was a firm tone in the various branches in which business was done. Rail-makers are pretty well off for orders to keep them going for a couple or three months, and there is a very fair prospect of new work. Fresh enquiries for American railways are coming forward, and for Russian account there is probability of additional orders being forthcoming. Shipments of railway iron from the Tees and Tyne is pretty brisk. Plate orders are satisfactorily numerous; most makers are in possession of work for a good while ahead, and very few of them are able to undertake new specifications for immediate execution. The Cleveland pig-iron market exhibits the same animation it has done for the past month. Enquiries were replied to for 50s. 6d., No. 1; 48s., No. 3; and 47s., No. 4, net cash, f.o.b. at makers' works. The demand is good, and deliveries are brisk. Local consumption is heavy, and shipments to the Continent are numerous, and for fair quantities.

The make of pig-iron in the Cleveland district during June has been well kept up. According to the Ironmasters' returns, just issued, the total quantity of pig manufactured was 155,912 tons, being an increase of nearly 20,000 tons upon the corresponding month of last year. The shipments of pig-iron to foreign ports, from Middlesborough, amounted to 24,462 tons last month, and coastwise shipments, from Middlesborough, during the same period, were 19,360 tons. Makers' stocks show an increase upon May this year of 287 tons, but there is a decrease under the same comparison, in warrant stock, of 500 tons. The total stock in makers' hands, on June 30, was 98,866 tons. There are 119 furnaces in regular blast, and 6 out, giving a total of 125 furnaces in the district.

A few weeks ago we mentioned that a new blast-furnace company was talked of as being about to erect works in the neighbourhood of Stockton-on-Tees. The Tees Bridge Iron Company has now been formed, with Mr. John Stevenson (of the firm of Stevenson, Jacques, and Co., of the Acliam Ironworks, Middlesborough), as managing director. Two furnaces are to be commenced almost immediately, adjoining the Bowfield Ironworks, at Stockton.

We mentioned in our last week's report a rumour that Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited), whose head offices are at Middlesborough, had purchased the Hunwick and Newfield Collieries, situated about three miles north of Bishop's Auckland. The report has received confirmation, the above firm being now in possession of those collieries. This addition to the already extensive possessions of this large company gives them the ownership of seven collieries—Shildon Lodge, situated at Shildon, near Darlington; Woodfield, near White Lee Collieries, at Crook; West Auckland Colliery, near to Bishop's Auckland; Byers Green, near to Bishop's Auckland; and the two—Hunwick and Newfield—just purchased. From these pits there is at present a yield of something like 1,250,000 tons of coal per annum. At these several collieries there are ovens making a large quantity of coke per year. Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. are the proprietors of the original ironstone mines at Eton, near Middlesborough, and they are opening out additional royalties at Skelton, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea. At Eton Junction they have seven large blast-furnaces at work in the manufacture of pig-iron, and two new ones nearly ready for blast. At Middlesborough they are the owners of a large area of freehold land, on which are three blast-furnaces, puddling-forges, rolling-mills, foundries, &c., and here they are sinking two pits, now about 60 fathoms down, to a bed of salt proved to be 100 ft. thick. In addition to these works, the firm has a large similar works at Wilton Park, about four miles west of Bishop's Auckland, consisting of four blast-furnaces for the manufacture of ordinary and hematite pig-iron, forges, rolling-mills, &c. Within a few months past they bought the plant of the Lancashire

Steelworks Company (Limited), at Gorton, near Manchester, where they will almost immediately commence the manufacture of steel; it being the intention of the directors of the company to erect large steelworks at an early period somewhere in the Cleveland district also. They are the owners of a large acreage of farm land. The company ply two steam-boats, and are building two others, to be launched during the summer. The number of hands in their employ, according to the evidence given by the general manager, Mr. Edward Williams, before a Committee of the House of Commons a few weeks ago—is about 10,000, and the amount paid for wages reaches half a million sterling per annum.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 6.—The Coal Trade in the northern part of the county is brisk for the season, and except in the flooded districts operations continue without interruption. In the Iron Trade further transactions in pigs are reported at last quotations and many of the producers have already booked orders sufficient to absorb their probable make for the quarter. Finished iron is in steady demand, the works doing ten turns per week. The earthenware makers are doing a very steady business on account of the United States.

In South Staffordshire the coalmasters are very fairly occupied alike in the household and manufacturing departments. The development of the few remaining thick coal measures around West Bromwich is, we believe, about to be undertaken by a company now in process of formation. Enterprise in the direction of new sinkings in the Cannock Chase field continues unabated. The pig-iron makers for the most part well sold for the quarter at the improved quotations lately reported. Best samples of hot-blast mine pig are realising as much as 80s. per ton. The Earl of Dudley is, we hear, about to erect another blast-furnace at Low Level, near Brerley Hill, where his lordship has already four in operation. The finished Iron Trade steadily improves, and the mills and forges of the district are now on the average doing ten turns per week. For cable-bars, angles, plates, and nail-roads a fair number of orders are in course of distribution on the west side of the district, while on the east side the demand is principally for the smaller classes of merchant iron, rounds, squares, hoops, and the like. Sheets for galvanising continue to command a very fair enquiry. The Parkfield Company's Works are, it is reported, about to change hands. The Parkfield is one of the most extensive pig-iron establishments in this part of the kingdom. It is a splendidly-appointed works, consisting of five blast-furnaces, and extensive collieries. The furnaces can be seen from the Stour Valley Railway, at about the Deepfields Station. For many years the works were carried on by the then proprietor, Mr. R. B. Dimmock, who was afterwards aided by Mr. Henry Marten, his son-in-law, who is an able engineer, and possesses a large interest in the concern. About five years ago the firm was made into a joint-stock company, creditors at that time taking paid-up shares for their claims against the estate, and moneyed men of local repute joining the directorate. One or two of these latter left the board some few months ago, because of the pressure of other engagements, and the credit of the company suffered. Proceedings it has been determined should be taken for winding-up the limited liability company, and the directors are understood to be negotiating for the sale of the ironworks and collieries. The works at Smoothwell carried on by Mr. P. Lewis up to the time of his failure, have recently been started by Mr. James Barton, the owner of the property.

The Bill introduced into Parliament by the Board of Trade for the purpose of regulating the testing of chain cables and anchors, contained in some of its details clauses unfavourable to local producers as compared with foreign rivals. These points were fully laid before the authorities in Whitehall a few days since by a deputation from the chain trade of the Dudley district, and the objectionable clauses were at once struck out by the framers of the Bill. A good deal of satisfaction is expressed here at the courtesy and promptitude shown in this matter by the Board of Trade representatives.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON TRADE.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Coal and Iron Masters of North Staffordshire was held on Thursday, at Stoke, Mr. Wragge presiding. It was reported that a steady consumption of pig-iron is maintained, and that consequently stocks keep down. No alteration was made in the rates. Ironstone, also, was in fair demand. The finished steel trade was reported to be steady demand existed, though for some kinds specifications were still deficient, and in no instance were the list prices obtained. Last quarter's prices were, therefore, renewed, it being felt that any attempt to advance rates would not only prove abortive, but drive trade from the district. The application of some of the workers for an advance of wages was taken into consideration, but it was decided that it could not be complied with unless advanced prices could be secured. The comparative rate of wages was gone into, and it was shown that for doubling the rate of wages in North Staffordshire was 6d. above the South Staffordshire and the North of England, and the for puddling common iron the rate was the same as in South Staffordshire, and 6d. above the North of England.

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

At the Preliminary Meeting of the members of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade, at Birmingham, Mr. J. P. Hunt, principal agent of the New British Iron Company, and Chairman of the Association, presided. It was unanimously agreed that prices should remain as they are—8 1/2 per ton for "marked" common bars at the works, and all other sorts in proportion. There continues a steady demand for sheets, hoops, nail-roads, rivet, and horse-shoe iron, and best plates and in good request. The works are running something like ten turns per week, and the weather up to the present has been very favourable for the various workmen. The men remain very quiet, and as things are seen satisfied with their present scale of wages. There appears to be every probability of a good fall trade, but no signs of a further rise in prices. There is, in fact, nothing to warrant an advance, and the only thing that is likely to occur is more regularity in the operations at the mills and forges, for up to the present some of the works have not been kept in anything like full gear, and in many instances bars have been sold at 2s. 6d. per ton under the list price; in some instances even lower than this has been accepted. There is a growing demand for pig-iron, and prices have an upward tendency. Hot-blast mine iron of unexceptionable quality is realising 4 1/2 per ton, and cold blast 4 1/2 1/2 per ton; there is not much of the latter quality produced in these localities, its "make" being confined to other districts. Pig-iron from other markets finds its way into South Staffordshire, but not to the extent it did some time ago, and hence the comparative firmness of the trade. The Earl of Dudley is about erecting another blast-furnace at the New Level, near the Round Oak Ironworks, which will make the number five. Some other parties east and west of Dudley are making preparations to put more furnaces in blast, and we hope before long to see better times for the pig makers in the districts of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. The demand for coal for works' purposes continues rather brisk, and now that Midsummer Day is past the trade for domestic consumption will be somewhat stimulated, as the merchants in the Midland and other districts will be preparing to increase their stocks. The labour market continues buoyant, and there is every probability of its continuing so for some time to come. The activity in the various fitting yards is, if anything, on the increase.

The arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute appear to be making satisfactory progress. We understand that the afternoon of Tuesday will be devoted to visiting the ironworks in the neighbourhood of Tipton, including those of Messrs. Barrows and Sons, Messrs. Philip Williams and Sons, and others. On the Wednesday afternoon the members will visit the Round Oaks Works of the Earl of Dudley, and on Thursday the principal Birmingham establishments will be inspected. The members will be entertained at dinner by the Staffordshire Iron Trade, the Earl of Dudley presiding. The South Staffordshire mine agents will on the same day receive the Northern members and gentlemen connected with the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, the Earl of Dudley providing breakfast, and the party will afterwards proceed to view the principal mining operations near the Rowley Hills. They will also go to the limestone workings of Messrs. Dixon and Co., at Dudley Port, where they will be entertained at luncheon. On Friday the Shropshire Ironmasters will receive the members, and the day will be devoted to an inspection of the principal ironworks in that district. On Saturday it is proposed that those who wish to do so may examine the Northamptonshire ironworks and iron mines. It will thus be seen that a very full and interesting programme has been arranged, and we understand that the papers to be read at the meetings to be held in Dudley will be of very considerable importance. Mr. Danks will exhibit and explain his revolving puddling-furnace, which is looked upon with great interest by the iron trade generally, and as far as we can learn, promises to give very fair results.

SOUTH MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

This Institute has held its adjourned annual meeting at its rooms in the Exchange, Wolverhampton; Mr. J. P. Baker, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for South Staffordshire (the President), was in the chair, and Mr. James Cope, F.G.S., the hon. sec., Mr. T. Rose, Mr. J. Baker, Messrs. Bridges, Mr. Davis, Mr. Wendell Underwood, and others were present. Mr. Underwood presented the report of himself and Mr. Beckett, as auditors. The document showed that they had gone very carefully through the accounts, and after examining the books, vouchers, and counterfoils of subscriptions in connection therewith, had found that they had been kept well; in fact, too well, so far as the interest of the secretary was concerned, for that gentleman had during the year put over to the treasurer 11s. more than he had received. In the previous year, also, they found that Mr. Cope charged himself with one member's subscription, or 21s., which he had not received. The auditors drew attention to a state of things which prevails in almost every scientific institute—the somewhat considerable amount of arrears of subscriptions; and after showing that there was now some 90l. in the hands of the treasurer, after meeting all liabilities, the auditors concluded their report by expressing their conviction that Mr. Cope, for his past labours as hon. sec., was deserving of some substantial acknowledgement at the hands of the Institute. Mr. Cope explained that the over payments to which reference had been made were due in the one case to his having completed the donation of a guinea by one member in passing who handed him 10s., and in the other case he had paid the full annual subscription of a member, but had not yet been repaid. Great satisfaction was expressed at the financial position of so young a society, and the suggestion of the auditors as to a recognition of the great services of the hon. sec., which was well received, was submitted to the council, who were requested to report upon it at a future meeting. As the arrears of subscriptions, the hon. sec. was desired to send a polite note to the members affected, and the President remarked that he was quite satisfied that such a reminder was all that those gentlemen would need. The members then discussed a suggestion by Mr. J. Baker, as to whether the Institute could not in some way entertain the members of the Northern Institute who will come to South Staffordshire in connection with the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute

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(Signed) W. W. MARTYN, Manager.

(Signed) W. TREVENA, } Agents.

(Signed) W. H. PASCOE, }

The Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company,
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(Signed) JAMES RICHARDS, Superintendent.

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(Signed) WILLIAM GILES, Manager.

(Signed) WILLIAM GILES, Jun., Agent.

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(Signed) REGINALD T. GYLLS, Purser and Manager.

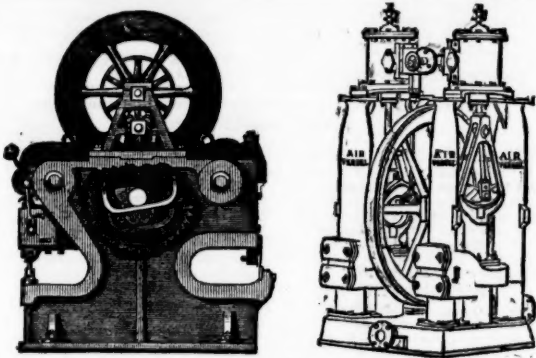
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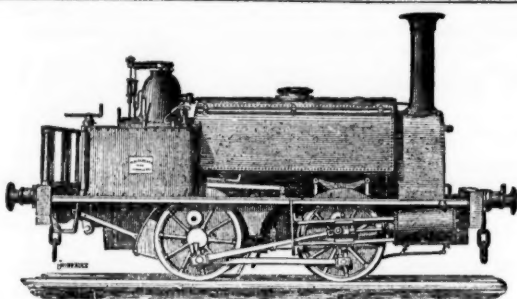
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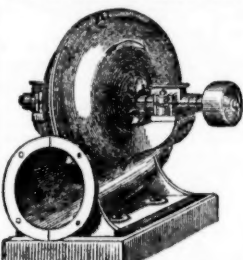
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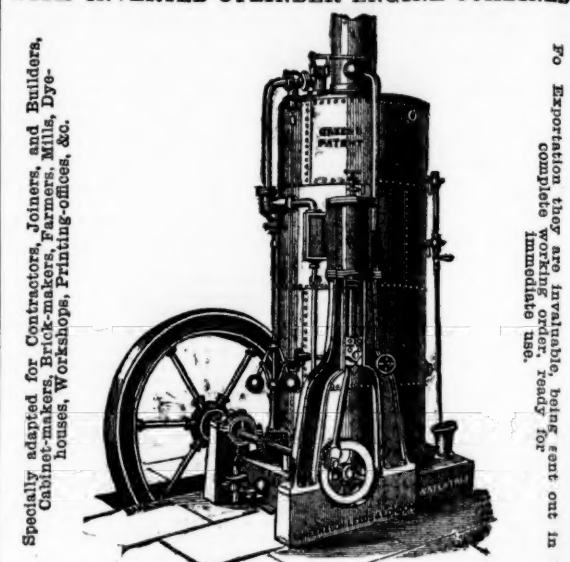
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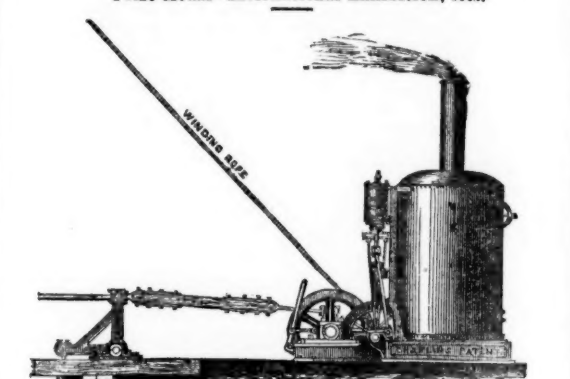
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Your stone breaker gives us great satisfaction. We have broken 101 tons of Spanish pyrites with it in seven hours.

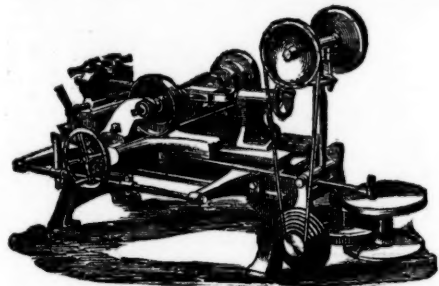
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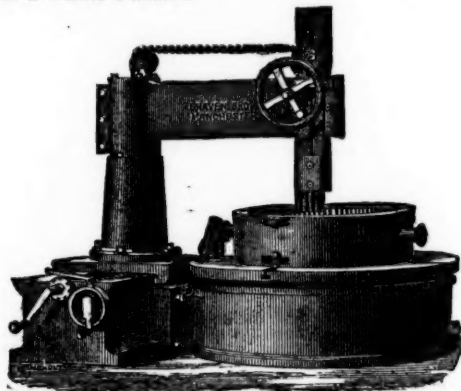


The advantage of this Machine is, that the Drills are only requisite to be half the length of the Cotter-hole required to be cut, as they operate simultaneously from both sides of the object, meeting accurately in the middle, and doing the work in less than half the usual time, besides producing a smooth hole on account of short, stiff Drills being used, thus producing a much better class of work, hitherto unattainable by the Machines with one long Drill.

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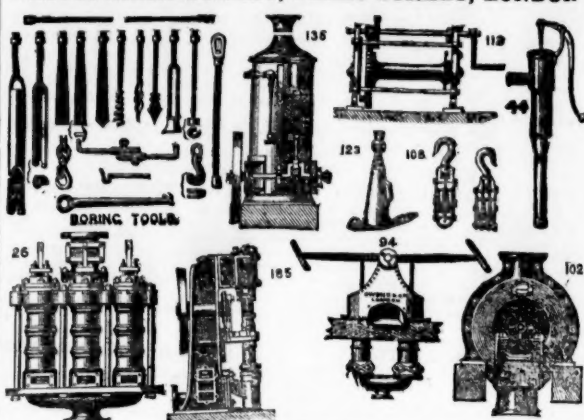
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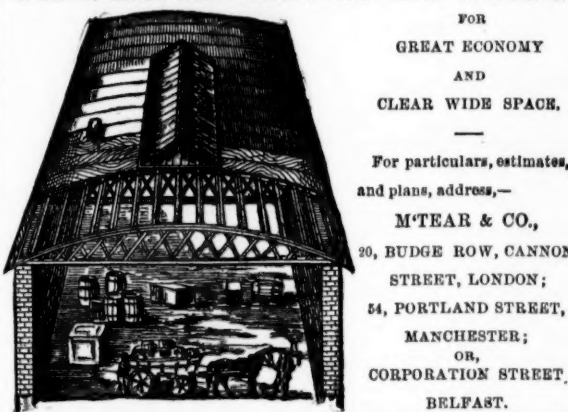
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, s. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1869
20000	Alcan Caetan, s. Cardig.	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1871
6500	Boscawell, t. c. St. Just	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1870
2000	Botallack, t. c. St. Just	91 5 0	250	230 240	595 5 0	5 0 0	May 1871
2000	Brookwood, s. Cardigan	2 10 0	—	—	2 12 0	0 1 0	Apr. 1871
4000	Brookwood, s. Cardigan	1 16 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 1 0	Apr. 1871
500	Bwch Consois, s. Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 2 0	May 1870
6100	Cashwell, t. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 14 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1869
858	Cargill, s. L. Newlyn	16 5 7	—	—	16 15 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1870
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 9	30	28 20	5 18 0	0 12 6	Apr. 1871
867	Cwm Erbin, t. Cardigan	7 10 0	—	—	31 13 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1871
128	Cwmystwith, t. Cardigan	60 0 0	—	—	194 10 0	2 0 0	July 1869
280	Derwent Mines, s. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	377 10 0	2 10 0	July 1869
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, s. Tavistock	7 0 0	100	100 110	1153 0 0	4 0 0	May 1871
656	Ding Dong, t. Gwilt	49 14 6	—	—	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1870
1432	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	32 4 8	170	175 180	257 2 6	3 0 0	Apr. 1871
12800	Drake Walls, t. Calstock	2 10 0	—	—	1 3 0	0 1 0	July 1870
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	—	—	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1870
300	East Darren, t. Cardigan	32 0 0	—	—	197 10 0	2 0 0	Apr. 1871
6400	East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	13½	13 14	11 11 3	0 5 0	May 1871
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0	19	14 15	18 16 0	2 0 0	May 1871
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	78 10 0	0 10 0	June 1871
8500	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870
3950	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 16 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1868
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man	5 0 0	16	16 16½	14 3 0	0 6 0	June 1871
3000	Great Northern Manganese	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	Feb. 1869
6908	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston	40 0 0	10	10½ 10½	15 12 0	0 3 6	June 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), t. c.	4 19 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
1024	Herodfoot, t. near Liskeard	8 10 0	43	43 45	57 0 0	1 10 0	June 1871
25000	Killalee, s. Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 1½	0 0 9½	Dec. 1870
165	Levant, c. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1868
400	Lisburne, t. Cardigan	18 15 0	—	—	343 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1871
9000	Marke Valley, c. Caradon	4 10 6	6	6 6½	6 18 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1871
1800	Minera Mining Co., Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	289 6 0	3 15 0	May 1871
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland	5 0 0	—	—	0 4 6	0 2 0	July 1870
6000	New Pembroke, t. c. Par Station	5 0 0	—	—	0 7 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1871
6000	North Levant, t. c. St. Just	10 12 0	—	—	2 10 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1871
6110	North Wheal Crofty, c. Illogan	3 11 3	2½	2½ 2½	0 5 6	0 1 6	June 1871
266	Pendarves United, t. c. Camb.	86 0 0	—	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	Mar. 1871
6000	Penhalls, t. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	1 16 0	0 3 0	Feb. 1871
500	Phoenix, t. c. Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—	—	470 10 0	7 0 0	June 1871
1772	Polverto, t. St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	0 17 6	0 10 0	May 1871
2000	Poldice, t. c. Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1870
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	1½	1 1½	10 6 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
1120	Providence, t. c. Lelant	10 0 0	28	27 28	102 2 0	0 10 0	June 1871
15000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom	4 0 0	—	—	0 14 0	0 1 6	June 1871
612	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	195	150 170	665 10 0	3 0 0	May 1871
6128	South Condurrow, t. c. Camborne	5 5 6	—	—	0 7 6	0 2 6	June 1871
6000	South Darren, t. Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10 10	18	17½ 20	3 0 0	0 10 0	June 1870
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan	18 18 9	38	37 39	374 18 6	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
242	Spearn Moor, t. St. Just	38 17 9	—	—	16 15 0	1 0 0	June 1871
940	St. Ives Consols, t. St. Ives	10 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0	May 1870
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, t. c.	3 10 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1870
12000	St. Michael's, t. Salop	6 0 0	18	17½ 18	1 0 0	0 6 0	May 1871
12000	Tinocroft, t. c. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	53	52 54	30 18 6	1 15 0	May 1871
9000	Trunpelt Cons., t. Helston	11 10 0	—	—	13 2 0	0 15 0	Mar. 1871
15000	Van, t. Llanidloes	4 5 0	55	54 55	4 14 0	0 12 0	June 1871
3000	W. Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	25	24 25	50 7 6	1 0 0	June 1871
612	West Wheal Frances, t. Illogan	106 15 0	42½	49 51	6 10 0	1 0 0	Apr. 1871
400	W. Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 0 0	135	130 135	676 10 0	2 10 0	June 1871
12288	Wheal Arthur, t. Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1871
512	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	5 2 6	—	—	632 10 0	1 0 0	June 1870
512	Wheal Jane, s. t. Kea	10 10 0	—	—	33 10 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1870
4296	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	9	9 9½	6 8 0	0 7 6	May 1871
1024	Wheal Kitty, t. c. Lelant	3 10 6	11	9 11	13 12 0	0 5 0	Apr. 1871
896	Wheal Margaret, t. c. Lelant	13 17 6	15	14 16	79 15 0	0 10 0	May 1871
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t. Menheniot	8 0 0	10½	10 12	72 17 6	0 10 0	June 1871
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, Plympton	2 12 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1869
80	Wheal Owen, t. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	482 3 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1871
12000	Wheal Russell, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1871
391	Wheal Seton, t. c. Camborne	61 0 0	24	22½ 25	25 15 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1869
4006	Wheal Uny, t. c. Redruth	10 14 6	8	7½ 8	0 0 0	0 5 0	Apr. 1871
7100	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	50 2 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1870

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35000	Almaden, t. Spain	2 0 0	2	1½ 2	0 15 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1871
130000	Almaden & Tinto Consolidated, s. t.	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	0 1 6	0 1 6	Oct. 1870
20000	Australasian, c. South Australia	7 6 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 6 0	Aug. 1868
15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	17	16 17	6 7 6	0 10 0	Apr. 1871
30000	Central American Association	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 10 0	July 1869
21000	Colorado Territorial, s. Colorado	5 0 0	6	6 6½	0 4 0	0 1 6	June 1871
10000	Copacabana, t. Chile	16 10 0	2	1½ 2½	0 0 0	0 0 0	1869
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey	0 14 0	2	2 2½	2 3 9	0 4 0	Mar. 1870
70000	English and Australian, c. t.	2 10 0	—	—	1 19 9	0 9 0	Feb. 1869
22000	Fortuna, t. Spain	2 0 0	2½	2½ 3	2 5 4	0 2 6	Mar. 1871
10000	Gonnesa, t. Sardinia	5 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Aug. 1868
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austral.	1 0 0	¼	¾ ¾ 4	0 1 10	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
15000	Linares, t. Spain	3 0 0	—	—	12 18 4	0 5 0	Mar. 1871
50000	Panuco, c. Chile	4 0 0	2	1½ 2	10 per cent.	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontal-Ibaud, s. t. France	20 10 0	17	16 17	7 1 8	1 16 6	Nov. 1869
100000	Port Phillip, g. Clunes	1 0 0	1	—	0 0 0	1 0 0	June 1871
12000	Prosperity Australian Min. Co. t.	1 0 0	¾	½ ¾ 5	6 per cent.	—	Apr. 1871
112000	Sierra Nevada, c. Nevada	5 0 0	6½	—	0 4 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1869
50000	South Aurora, c. Nevada	5 0 0	6½	—	0 7 2	0 7 2	Mar. 1871
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	30	31½ 31½	81 10 0	4 8 0	Dec. 1867
15000	Swetland Creek, g. California	4 0 0	4	4 4 ¼	0 16 0	0 4 0	May 1871
50000	Victoria (London) [28000] £ pd.	28000	168. pd.	—	0 9 7	0 0 0	7 July 1869